

LONDON PRESS BLAMES ITALY FOR BRAZIL'S OBSCURE STAND

The Times Sees Signs of Powerful Outside Support—Tribute Is Paid to Action of Little Sweden and "Disarmed Germany"

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 17.—The Geneva débacle finds Geneva circles here in full determination to prevent a repetition of the fiasco, if Germany decides to renew its application for admission into the League of Nations next September. It is regarded as a defeat for secret diplomacy, for the whole trouble is believed to be due to the penchant of the statesmen concerned for clandestine meetings, informal tea parties and such like devices, instead of using the League machinery for public discussions.
"It might have been Geneva instead of Geneva," The Christian Science Monitor representative was told by one authority, who formerly held an important position in the League secretariat, and was also as abortive as the Geneva conference of 1922. He pointed out that not a single meeting of the Assembly had been held, except those which opened and closed the proceedings and that the Council had not once met in public.
There is a strong tendency here to believe that Brazil is acting on behalf of some other power in vetoing Germany. The Times in an editorial today says: "The pertinacity of Brazil is somewhat remarkable, since Brazil is not a first-class power, and a state in her position could hardly be expected to maintain an obdurate attitude in the critical affairs that directly concern Europe, without some assurance of powerful outside support."
The Daily Express special correspondent at Geneva says that the impression at Geneva is that this support comes from Italy. The Monitor's informant, already quoted, also named Italy and mentioned the quarrel over South Tyrol as symptomatic of the volatile nature of Italy's present attitude toward foreign nations. In German circles here there is a similar tendency to blame Italy. Very few say that France is to blame.
It is generally held that Brazil with or without secret outside support would have been powerless, but for the French advocacy of Poland's candidature and Sir Austen Chamberlain's failure at the outset to strike a definite note one way or the other.

other in regard to Spain and Brazil as well as Poland. There are many in fact who think that in the circumstances things might have been much worse, and are thankful that the one little power, Sweden and the passive resistance of disarmed Germany, have prevented packing the League Council with three representatives of the Latin bloc as additional permanent members.

LEAGUE DEFERS REICH ELECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

British Foreign Secretary said it was really tragic, now that danger was past of seeing Europe divided into two camps and with the certainty that the Locarno reconciliation would still reign, that a new difficulty, not connected with the Locarno agreement, had made unanimity for Germany impossible.
Aristide Briand, Premier of France, the next speaker, received an ovation. He associated himself with Sir Austen's statement and expressed the same regret over the situation, recalling the Allies' efforts for conciliation in order to realize Germany's entry into the League with the promise of a permanent Council seat.
"My colleagues, M. Under and Dr. Benes (the Swedish and Czechoslovakian Foreign Ministers), offered themselves spontaneously," he said. "Thus all our difficulties seemed solved, but now we find ourselves powerless to realize our aim. I am profoundly convinced that we will emerge from this impasse without diminishing our work of peace."

League's Past Successes
He recalled the League's peace-making successes of the past, and declared that in the course of the recent events no serious blow has been struck at the League. "Germany, with six other nations, signed a sincere peace pact," he said with reference to the Locarno accord, "and it is in the serene atmosphere of the League of Nations that an accord like ours can find its full fruition."
"The League has flourished because the people see in it a means of eliminating the horrors of war. Today's event ought to serve as a lesson to us. It is impossible that a society such as ours should strike such a humiliating setback again tomorrow."

M. Briand advocated a reform of the League's structure "so that such a thing as has happened today can never happen again." He proposed a resolution voicing the Assembly's regret that the Council has been unable to reach an agreement, but expressing hope that the difficulties would be solved.
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EVENTS TONIGHT

Debate on prohibition between William M. Foraker and Julian Codman, Wm. M. Foraker Club of Massachusetts, 8.
Address, "American Business and World Peace," by E. A. Filene, Peabody Hall, Phillips Brooks House, Harvard, 8.
Lecture, "The Basis for the Present Misunderstanding With Mexico," by Prof. Charles W. Hackett, University of Texas, Common Room, Conant Hall, Harvard, 8.
Lecture, "The Immortality of Man in the Period of the Enlightenment," by Prof. Gustav Kruger, of the University of Glessen, Emerson D. Harvard, 8.
Meeting of Jewish Children's Aid Society, Copley Plaza, 9.
Assembly in Mechanics Building, Boston, sequentennial historical celebration, addresses by Mayor Nichols, Theodore Roosevelt and Roscoe Pound, dean of Harvard Law School, 9.
Address by Rear Admiral John Haligan Jr., chief of the United States Navy Bureau of Engineering, Chamber Irish Society meeting, Hotel Somerset, 6.30.
Meeting of Massachusetts Retail Credit Men's Association, Hotel Westminster, 6.30.
Theaters
Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8.15.
Copley—"Outward Bound," 8.15.
Keiths—Yankee Doodle, 8.
Lytton—"William Hodge in 'The Judge's Husband,'" 8.15.
Repertory—"Strike," 8.15.
Photoplays
Maestri—"The Big Parade," 2.15, 8.15.
Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2.15, 8.15.
EVENTS TOMORROW
Address, "Music as a Factor in Community Life," by Wm. M. Foraker, Club of Massachusetts, 11.
Spring flower show, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, continues through Saturday.

UTILITY REVIEW DEBATE DELAYED

Defeated Bill Curbing Power in Rate Decisions Up Tomorrow for Reconsideration

Reconstruction of the bill to give the Governor and Council power to review decisions of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, which was defeated by a tie vote on its second reading yesterday, will be debated in the House of Representatives tomorrow.

Chauncey Pepin, Representative from Salem, who sponsors the bill, moved at the session of the House which met at 10:30 this morning that the matter be reconsidered, and also moved that action be postponed until tomorrow, as many members of the House were absent. The motion for postponement carried.
The Committee on Constitutional Law also reported at this morning's session "no legislation necessary" on a bill to provide for biennial elections, and the report was accepted by the House.

Pension Bill Causes Ripples

Unfavorable committee reports on several bills, including the pension bill of Wendell Phillips Thore, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and other organizations, seeking enactment of old-age pension legislation were accepted without debate by the House.
A few minutes later Edward J. Kelley, Representative from Worcester, Democratic leader in the House, was on his feet urging unanimous consent that the action of the House in rejecting the bills be ignored, and that the bills be considered. George B. Ager, Representative from Wellesey, in charge of the committee report, objected, and unanimous consent was therefore lacking.
The Committee on Pensions did not present a report on the recommendations made by the Special Commission on Pensions which has been investigating the problem for two years, but in clearing the slate of the bills affecting the same problem, it evidently expects some constructive report on legislation which at the hearing received more attention.

Germany Is Consoled

At Saving of Locarno Pact

BERLIN, March 17.—Consolation is found at the Foreign Office and in Liberal circles regarding the events at Geneva, in the fact that the Locarno pact has been rescued, its partners nothing together. The postponement of Germany's entrance is viewed in these quarters, however, as a catastrophe for the League and a blow to its German supporters.
The saving of the Locarno pact, it is believed here, is being stressed by Dr. Hans Luther, "the Austen Chamberlain and Aristide Briand in one," who pacified their people at home, but so far as Germany is concerned, both the Wilhelmstrasse and the Liberals scan the future with great anxiety.
Already doubts are voiced whether Germany will go to Geneva a second time, especially whether President von Hindenburg will consent in September to such a journey.

Owing to the postponement of Germany's entrance for six months, the door is opened to Nationalistic propaganda, Anton Erkelenz, leader of the Democrats, told The Christian Science Monitor representative. The Nationalist and Conservative press is openly rejoicing. The Conservatives characterize the League as an "institution filled with intrigues" and the "instrument of the dictators of Versailles." Dr. Stresemann's foreign policy is ridiculed as one of "illusions and yielding."

SIXTY MIXED CLAIMS SUITS ADJUDICATED

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).—The German-American Mixed Claims Commission has announced the award of 60 claims totaling \$1,891,335. The largest award was to the Wilmore Steamship Company of New York for \$600,000. Other large awards included one to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York for \$311,500; Atlantic Shipping Company of New York, \$250,000, and the Vacuum Oil Company of New York, \$225,000.
The awards were agreed upon by Chandler P. Anderson, American commissioner, and Wilhelm Kiesselbach, German commissioner, and each award will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent from the date agreed as that when the damage resulted.

Pictures of Yellowstone!

The investor in every French building holds an exceptionally well safeguarded real estate investment protected by the entire net income from the operation of the property until his original investment—plus 6% dividends—has been repaid in full.
Then—without a single dollar of investment—he receives thereafter 50% of all net operating profits.
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Pacific Northwest (Seattle) \$149.70
Rainier Park \$149.70
Alaska (Sitka) \$249.70
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RAIL HOLDINGS PETITION HEARD

Plan of New Haven Line Draws Opposing Views at State House

The legislative committee on railroads held today a continuation of the hearing on the petition of Frank A. Farnham that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company be authorized to acquire and hold the securities and property of the New England Investment and Security Company.
The first speaker was Thomas J. Griffin, Representative of Abington, who declared that the bill has been camouflaged by the statement that it is to allow the improvement of the Worcester and Springfield street railway service, both of which operating companies are held by the investment company. He said the bill takes off all the restrictions placed upon the railroad by Massachusetts statutes.
William C. Mellich, city solicitor of Worcester, acting upon instructions of the City Council, said the city favors the bill, provided a section is added that it shall take effect only upon acceptance by the Worcester City Council in so far as it affects that city. He said certain improvements had been shown as needed by a recent survey and it was so that a contract could be made with the railroad that the referendum was asked. Such contract could not be made until the bill was passed.
Charles H. Beckwith, City Solicitor of Springfield, filed a similar addition.

RIFFS APPEAL FOR END TO WAR

Abd-el-Krim Expresses His Readiness to Come to Terms With Opponents

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 17.—Upon the eve of the renewed Franco-Spanish offensive to conquer the Rifians a remarkable appeal from the Moors for peace is published here. This takes the form of a literal translation of a letter to the Times, signed by Abd-el-Krim himself.
"The whole world knows," he writes, "that we are prepared to make peace and come to an understanding with our opponents. We only seek justice, and search for tranquility. That is all... It has always been so since we began to defend our usurper rights. We are always striving to obtain peace. We have exerted every effort in communicating with the French and Spanish authorities over and over again, and every time they meet us in their pride and their egotism, interpreting our purposes contrary to their real intention."
"We are the weaker side and have no power to carry on war or resist for long, and so they charge us at times with weakness; at other times with having suffered defeat, and this whenever we make any communication to them or show any inclination for peace—thereby seeking our rights justly and impartially—they accuse us of being barbarians and defend nothing beyond what we consider our duty to defend."
"The sole purpose of our actions is to arrive at peace."

GOVERNMENT POWER CONTROL PREDICTED

Mr. La Follette Bases Rate Decrease on Plan

MADISON, Wis., March 17 (Special).—Progressives in time will win their fight for public control of hydroelectric power regardless of opposition and of what happens in the Muscle Shoals case, Robert M. La Follette Jr., United States Senator from Wisconsin, declares editorially in the current issue of La Follette's Magazine.
"The Progressives in Congress and elsewhere have only begun this crusade for public ownership and operation of hydroelectric power. It is not the plan to spend needless energy in exposition of a theory, nor to start a campaign for the immediate possession of all the power systems of the country. We are going to be extremely practical. We propose to adopt the tactics of the great business interests and show the folks how this project will put millions of dollars in their pockets."

"If it is possible," he asks, "that we will continue to pay \$8 to 10 cents a kilowatt hour for household electricity when our Ontario neighbors pay only 3 or 4 cents for the same current?"
To Hang Up Things in the Kitchen
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Glass Heads—Steel Points
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Hangers
The Hooks You Need
Be sure to get
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NATIVE SONS OF CANADA
WINNIPEG, Man., March 10 (Special Correspondence).—A branch of the Native Sons of Canada has now been established in this city, the local body being known officially as Winnipeg Assembly, No. 42. Almost

50% of Operating Profits

The investor in every French building holds an exceptionally well safeguarded real estate investment protected by the entire net income from the operation of the property until his original investment—plus 6% dividends—has been repaid in full.
Then—without a single dollar of investment—he receives thereafter 50% of all net operating profits.
These are but two of the remarkable advantages offered you by

The FRENCH PLAN

If you have funds for investment—\$100 to \$100,000—the coupon will bring you full details of this plan of real estate investment, destined to become the real estate investment of the future. Tear it out—now—and mail it—today!

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Please send the 64-page book "The Real Estate Investment of the Future" without cost or obligation to

50 members were initiated at the inaugural meeting, and Col. J. F. Mitchell was chosen president. The Native Sons of Canada, is non-partisan and non-sectarian, aiming to encourage a distinctive Canadian national spirit, to render a beneficial influence in the administration of the Dominion, and to give all possible assistance in developing Canadian institutions, literature, art and music.

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably followed by rain Thursday night; warmer Thursday; gentle variable winds becoming fresh southerly.
New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Thursday, increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by rain; gentle variable winds becoming fresh southerly.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany	18
Albany City	26
Boston	22
Buffalo	12
Calgary	32
Chicago	48
Denver	38
Des Moines	30
Eastport	28
Galveston	28
Hatteras	26
Helena	36
Jacksonville	48
Kansas City	34
Los Angeles	40
Memphis	42
Montreal	22
Nantucket	20
New Orleans	52
New York	22
Pittsburgh	26
Portland, Me.	26
Portland, Ore.	46
San Francisco	42
St. Louis	42
St. Paul	28
Tampa	44
Washington	28

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:48 p. m.
Thursday, 2:07 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:22 p. m.

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FASCIST TRIAL IS CONTINUED

Italian Editor Complains of Prolonged Persecution

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 17.—Vicenzo Vaciara, city editor of Il Nuovo Mondo, Italian language newspaper published in New York, decried as "trivial" the action of the Italian Government in opening proceedings to deprive him of his native citizenship and confiscate his property for his public denunciation of Benito Mussolini and Fascist Government. In a statement received by telegraph from Pittsburgh, Pa., and given out by Il Nuovo Mondo, Signor Vaciara declared that the deprivation of his citizenship was the latest development in a prolonged persecution which he has endured for his opposition to Fascism, commencing while he was a member of the Italian Parliament, in the Right wing of the Italian Socialist Party, after the close of the war.
Signor Vaciara, who is on a speaking tour in the interests of the newspaper by which he is employed and its anti-Fascist policy, said that when he addressed a meeting in Pittsburgh this week, after the news of the Government's proceedings against him had been received, "thousands of good, honest Italians" offered to renounce their citizenship in sympathy for him. It was stated at the office of Il Nuovo Mondo that the editor is at present in America on a six-months permit under the immigration law, and that he will be obliged to leave the country in May unless the permit can be extended. He has spent several years in the United States, where his children were born and educated for a time before he returned to Europe.
The notice of the Italian Government's action was served on March 11 by the Italian Consul-General in New York, at the instance of the commission constituted under the law of Jan. 31, 1926, prohibiting Italian citizens from criticizing the Government abroad under penalty of loss of their citizenship and property.
Besides Signor Vaciara, the first seven citizens selected for the application of the provisions of the law are reported to include Signor Nitti, former Liberal Premier; Salvemini, Italian historian; Dr. Giuseppe Donat Cattin, former editor of Il Popolo, now in Paris; Carlo Bazzi, living in Nice, and Grimaldi Campomaggi, in Paris, and Carlo Tresca, in New York.

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THE Vice-Chancellor of Oxford quite appreciated the point when he laid his ban on wearing extreme "Oxford Bags" by the undergraduates. Despite all ridicule, abuse, caricatures and condemnation—a wholesome fashion theme has resulted and straight-hanging trousers have the call for Correct Styles.
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Chauffeurs' Puttees, 7.00

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Vests, 7.50 and 8.50

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- What is unique about the art work of Miss Frances Burr?
- What is the general plan for operating apartment boarding houses?
- What comedy-mystery drama, noted for its long run on the stage, was filmed recently?
- How did a legless man find a useful place in a New York factory?
- What was the prize-winning novel selected by the Pennsylvania S. P. C. A. to designate a person indifferent to the suffering of animals?

These Questions Were Answered in

Yesterday's MONITOR

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Cumberland May Claim Record in Attracting Mr. Ford's Interest

Rhode Island Town Not Only Has Schoolhouse, but Also Two Country Stores, Negotiations for Purchase of Which Are Said to Be Under Way

PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 17 (Special)—Because a representative of Henry Ford has been negotiating for the purchase of an old one-room school building and two country stores in Cumberland, considerable public attention is being attracted to this old town which began to make history 250 years ago this month when it figured prominently in King Philip's war.

Until a few years ago many buildings in the village dated back to early days and there were a number of one-room school buildings scattered over the considerable area of the town. There are but two left, the Diamond Hill school which Henry Ford may buy and the Pound School.

Cumberland was once a part of Massachusetts and was one of five towns turned over to Rhode Island by royal decree. It is said to have been originally known as Attleboro Gore and was renamed Cumberland in 1747 in honor of the Duke of Cumberland.

The Diamond Hill school was in use until recently and was abandoned with the completion of the Arnold Mills community school building. The old school is supposed to have been built about 1750, but a fire which destroyed the land records at Taunton, Mass., five years ago, wiped out practically everything that is known about the building.

It is not even definitely settled as to whether the schoolhouse is located in Rhode Island, as the boundary line lies somewhere in the neighborhood of the structure and many persons express the belief that at least the greater part of the building is in Massachusetts in the abutting town of Uxbridge.

This issue will have to be definitely settled before Mr. Ford's agent can arrive at terms with the town, it is said. At the last town meeting, held in June, 1925, it was voted to dispose of the building at auction, but nothing has been done to carry out the order.

Mr. Ford's representative has negotiated for the purchase of two other old Cumberland buildings which are believed to date back to the same period as the schoolhouse. These are typical country stores, such as served many a "four corners" a century and more ago. They are known as Howe's store and Shaw's store. The latter has been altered and used as a dwelling for a generation, but it is still called "Shaw's Store."

Old Millvale Schoolhouse May Be Bought by Mr. Ford
HAVERHILL, Mass., March 17 (Special)—Henry Ford, through his agent, William W. Taylor, is negotiating for the purchase of the old Millvale Schoolhouse in this city, which was abandoned by the school department about 15 years ago.

TEXTILE STRIKE INQUIRY SOUGHT

Grievances of Workers at Passaic Placed Before Senators at Capitol

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 16—A delegation of mill workers from Passaic, N. J., where a textile strike is in progress, arrived in the Capitol and interviewed William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, in an effort to have a resolution introduced in the Senate calling for an inquiry into the situation. Mr. Borah indicated that he is not averse to introducing such a resolution but first referred the delegates to Lawrence C. Phipps (R.), Senator from Colorado, who is chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, of which Mr. Borah is a member.

The strikers' delegation includes Frank P. Walsh, their lawyer, and Albert Weisbord, young Harvard graduate, who has been spokesman for workers in certain recent industrial disputes. The delegation says the Passaic workers have grievances which demand a congressional airing. They assert wages are inadequate, that workers are dismissed without due notice, and that in the present strike they are not receiving justice from the police.

Commenting on the assertion that the Passaic textile workers are "foreign," a delegate said that the New Jersey mills themselves are largely owned by German capital, and that some of them were taken over at the outbreak of the war by the alien property custodian. If the workers are foreign, he said, "so are the employers."

ing for the purchase of the old Millvale School building in this city, which was abandoned by the school department about 15 years ago.

Mr. Taylor visited Haverhill recently and conferred with Superintendent of Schools Albert L. Barbour in regard to the purchase of the building. Superintendent Barbour referred Mr. Taylor to the Commissioner of Public Property, who informed him that the city could not dispose of it because it still remained under control of the school board. At a meeting of the school board last night it was voted to turn the school building back to the City Council. The commissioner has notified Mr. Taylor he is now in a position to talk business.

The school is a small one room structure located in the Millvale section, similar to other types of schools used years ago. For many years the children of the vicinity have been given free transportation to a school nearer the center of the city.

Pittsfield (N. H.) Schoolhouse Catches Fancy of Ford Agent
PITTSFIELD, N. H., March 17 (AP)—Henry Ford's hunt for old school buildings has extended to this village, where a schoolhouse built in 1777 has caught his fancy. Mr. Ford's agent here has been trying to buy the quaint structure, but the townspeople are loath to lose it.

Except for one year the schoolhouse—called the Mountain School—has been in use since its creation. The pupils used to bake potatoes for their lunch in the fireplace, and once a group of mischief makers pushed the little house to the very brink of a 20-foot ravine, near which it stands.

What They are saying.

HUGO VON HOFMANNSTHAL: "What is necessary is always possible. All history is made by the fact that something hardly believable is treated by some persons as if it were a thing which might be realized at once."

IDA M. TARBELL: "The core of my religion is always been an inward certainty that the central Principle of things is beneficent."

JULIUS KLINGER: "Prohibition is the most sensible step that any country has ever taken, and it is typical of the genius which is producing the skyscraper, the aircraft and the gigantic power plant."

THE REV. H. W. HULBERT: "Matrimony is about the only serious business undertaken without experience. It will not always be so—already home-making is becoming a regular study."

GASTON L. HUYSMANS: "For the price of a Ford we Belgians can barely make a good motorcycle."

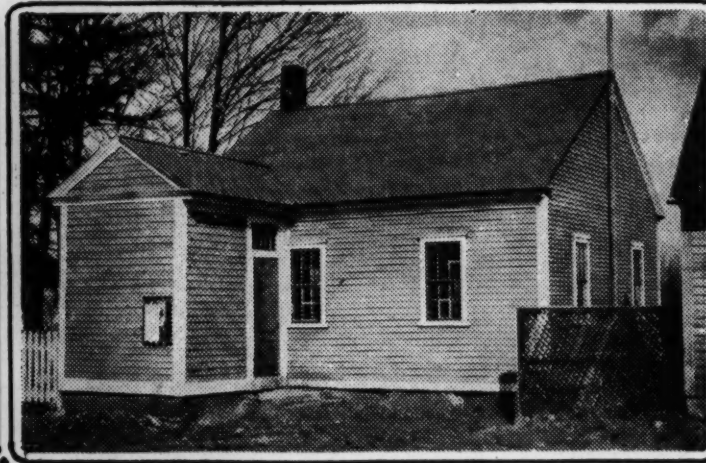
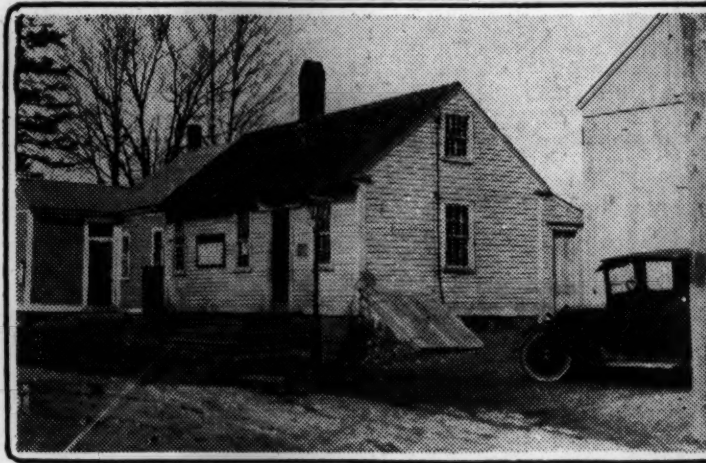
"PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON: "The protest against prohibition is not coming from a lawful element or from an honest and patriotic desire, but from those who are panting from pursuit and who want anything that will take the pack of the law off their trail."

KATHLEEN NORRIS: "It is religion that brings freedom and purity."

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Ownership of Three Old Buildings in One Town Sought by Henry Ford



EUROPE TO CUT IRON OUTPUT

Metallurgical Interests Agree, It Is Said, to Put Limit on Production

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 17—While Geneva has added nothing to the Franco-German understanding, the metallurgical conference has made considerable progress and the economic difficulties subsisting between western nations have been largely removed. A Franco-German agreement concerning iron and steel is a preliminary essential condition of an international agreement.

Pourparlers have, however, been conducted by British, Belgian, Luxembourgian, as well as German and French metallurgists and a general framework in which they may work has been constructed.

Economic Stabilization
According to the information available, a concerted limitation of production has been decided upon, for at present there is a plethora of metallurgical production. An attempt has been made to define the respective roles of each country in the exportation to countries which are nonproductive. Obviously, since problems present themselves differently in different countries and the interest is not only that of industrialists directly engaged in iron production but also those interested in building, mechanical construction, shipping, etc., it is not easy to lay down definite rules.

As the Petit Parisien remarks: "It goes without saying that an international cartel cannot dictate its will from the single viewpoint of a certain category of production and the governments will take care not to subscribe in metallurgical matters to international accords which might vitiate their economy and destroy their markets. But if the necessary precautions are taken it is certain that an adjustment of the interests of the great iron-producing countries will bring an appreciable guarantee of pacification and economic stabilization."

Markets for Rails
At any rate an accord has already been reached regarding markets for rails. Formerly Germany contained in the Zollverein all the metallurgists of Lorraine; now they are French, the Luxembourg is independent, and the Sarre is now under a special régime, favoring France. It is necessary that with the detachment of these basins from the Zollverein some other understanding be reached, and it is announced today that the terms have been accepted by which exportation from these territories toward Germany be at once guaranteed and restricted.

Thus one of the principal difficulties in the way of a Franco-German general commercial convention is overcome. It is hoped that this success will lead to still more important international iron treaties.

SPRING PRODUCTION BY CONCORD PLAYERS
CONCORD, Mass., March 17 (Special)—The Concord Players will give their annual spring production in the Veterans' Building, on Walden Street, Concord Center, tomorrow, Friday, and Saturday at 8 p. m., at which time Louis N. Parker's comedy of old England, entitled "Pomander Walk," will be presented.

The Concord Players have a rather distinguished history which dates back to 1852. They have gone by many titles from that time through the period when Louisa May Alcott, the writer, was a leader and took part in many plays.

INDIANS IN MOTION PICTURES
Motion pictures of Zuni Indians will be shown at Pierce Hall, Oxford Street, Cambridge, at 2:30 p. m. next Saturday under auspices of the Cambridge Museum for Children. The pictures will be explained by Donald Cadzow of the staff of the Museum of the American Indian, who helped make them.

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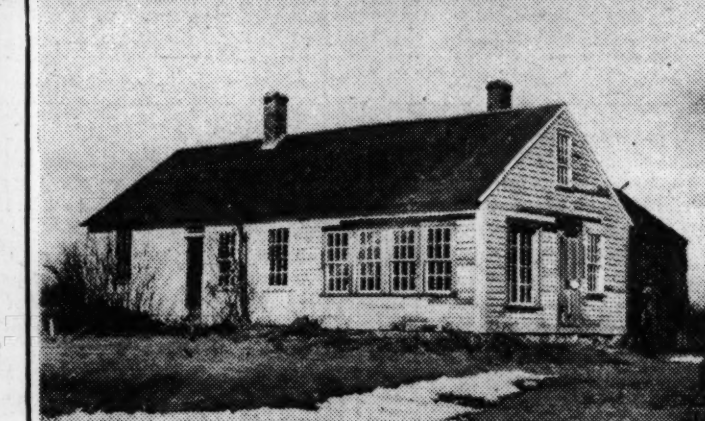
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LUCIEN LE LONG, Patou, Bernard, Martial et Armand and Goupy sponsor tiny-patterned silks in new and fascinating rhythms of design—the polka dot brought up to date! Bonwit Teller & Co. are first to present reproductions of those very models in which dots made their Paris debut.

SPORTS ATTIRE—Fourth Floor



Upper Left—W. C. Howe's Store at Cumberland, R. I. Upper Right—The Diamond Hill Schoolhouse. Below—The Old Shaw Store.

vent further growth in the total expenditure.

He was criticized by Labor and the Liberals for interfering with health insurance, and by some of his own supporters for failure to effect additional cuts.

Sir Frederic Wise, the Conservative member for Ilford, for example, complained that it costs £100,000,000 annually more to govern Great Britain than the United States, which, however, overlooks the fact that the British national debt is twice as large.

Mr. Churchill's explanations, nevertheless, satisfied the majority of the government's party, so that there is no longer any doubt about acceptance of the economy bill in tonight's division.

The budget statement is not due until next month, but Mr. Churchill anticipated some of its contents last night when he indicated that the income tax rates will remain at the present rate, and that no recently remitted taxation is to be reimposed.

BRITAIN SPENDS NOW £800,000,000
Annual Government Expenditure Said to Exceed That of United States

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 17—Great Britain must make up its mind to £800,000,000 annual Government expenditure. This came out in an illuminating statement made by Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons last night in which he explained the impossibility of any further large reductions in Government spendings in the near future.

He was supporting the Government bill to reduce various grants, including that made to the National Health Insurance Fund, but this, he admitted, cannot do more than pre-

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TURKS SHOW NO ACTIVITY IN DISPUTED MOSUL REGION

Failure to Move Troops Is Regarded as Good Sign in View of Fact That Campaigning Season Is Now Approaching

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 17—Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to Turkey, has returned to London to discuss the position of British subjects in Turkey and report the latest developments in the Mosul dispute.

As regards the first matter, negotiations are still continuing about the closing of the English High School for Girls, but as the Turks appear ready to agree to a compromise concerning the number of Turkish employees on the staff of the Ionian Bank, the hope is entertained that a satisfactory arrangement will be reached over the girls' school also.

As to Mosul, although little or no progress is recorded in the direction of a settlement, it is nevertheless regarded as a good omen that no movements of Turkish troops have been reported toward the disputed region, despite the fact that the campaigning season is now approaching.

In this connection, it is noted here that the recent Turko-Syrian agreement, modifying the conditions under which Turkish troops may be transported over the Syrian railways, is now under consideration in Paris. Formerly the Turks only had the right to transport exactly the same number of troops toward Mosul as they brought in the opposite direction.

The new agreement, however, unless altered, would allow them to transport as many as they wished in

either direction, provided they were not for use in an international war. British representations are understood to have been made in Paris with a view to getting this changed before the agreement is ratified.

AGREEMENT IN SIGHT ON MEXICAN OIL LAW

MEXICO CITY, March 17 (AP)—The Department of Commerce announces that the regulation for the petroleum law has been almost completed. It says that it was formulated with good will for the oil interests and that through the department's courtesy the oil men were invited to participate in the conferences preparatory to the formulation of the regulation.

The announcement adds that the points in the regulation, which at first seemed insurmountable difficulties, have been overcome, showing that criticism of the law was premature and unjust.

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*KANSAS CITY, Mo., Grand Ave. at 11th St.

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COLONIAL MAPS AND PICTURES TELL BOSTON'S GREAT CHANGES

Days When City Was a Promontory and Had a Genuine Back Bay Difficult to Visualize in This Generation of Apartment House Dwellers

Maps and pictures of the Boston of 150 years ago would scarcely be recognized as having any connection with the Boston of today were it not for the familiar names of places and buildings accompanying them. Large water areas have been filled in and now support great buildings, streets and trolley lines. Persons unfamiliar with this fact have been lost in hopeless bewilderment when trying to reconcile the descriptions of the old town with their knowledge of it as it is today. Beacon Hill has been lowered. The Back Bay is no longer a bay but miles of streets and apartment houses. Boston Neck has disappeared in a broad expanse of land surrounded by railroad tracks, old houses and business buildings.

Boston's development dates from the day the British troops under Gen. William Howe set sail from Boston Harbor on March 17, 1776. From that time its progress has been uninterrupted. Just how great a change has been brought about is indicated by a map and drawings of the town as it was 150 years ago.

In those days Boston was a promontory. A thin strip of land leading from Roxbury, "Boston Neck," was the only means of approach. Dorchester Heights commanded the harbor. Washington's army surrounded the city on the mainland but the British had constructed excellent fortifications on the neck so that direct access to the city was cut off.

For Use of Royal Navy
The accompanying view of old Boston was taken "on the road to Dorchester," and "Published according to act of Parliament, 1776, by J. E. Des Barres, Esq., for the use of the Royal Navy in North America." On the neck of land in the background Boston could be seen with its many spires and steeples of meeting houses and churches, backed by the high hills of West and Beacon Hills with the beacon at the summit of the latter.

The town is connected with Roxbury by the narrow strip of land running to the left and separating the Back Bay, faintly visible behind the group of buildings in the middle distance, and South Bay to the right.

The buildings on the mainland to

the left of the picture are Shirley Place, a large mansion built wholly of material brought from England by William Shirley, who was Governor of Massachusetts from 1741 to 1766. It is still standing in Roxbury. Under its roof many notables were entertained. Among them were George Washington, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Aaron Burr and John C. Calhoun.

Rejoicing of the Colonies
On the south side of the Shirley estate can be distinguished the brook that divided Roxbury and Dorchester. To the right of the picture it can be seen entering the South Bay. The brook now runs through a sewer beneath Brook Avenue.

Although, probably, no one at the time appreciated the full significance of the event, news of the evacuation of Boston was received with rejoicing throughout the colonies. Boston selectmen and the Provincial Legislature thanked Washington profusely for freeing the city. The medal was presented to him a gold medal which is now in the possession of the Boston Public Library. Designed in Paris by Pierre Simon Benjamin Duvalier, with whom arrangements had been made by John Adams at the request of the Congress, the medal is far too valuable to be displayed in public without a guard and for that reason is not generally known as it might be.

Washington Medal Preserved
On one side appears the bust of Washington. On the other Washington, accompanied by four aides, is shown on Dorchester Heights viewing the town of Boston and the retreating British vessels. It was purchased from the Washington family by 50 citizens of Boston. Fully appreciating its intrinsic and symbolic value the medal was carefully treasured through the years.

During the Civil War its then owner, George Lafayette Washington, secreted it in the dry cellar of an old mansion where General Washington used to spend much of his time. It was only gold medal given to Washington by the Congress, but a series of 10 other gold medals commemorative of great

events of the Revolution were struck off by the Paris mint.

The French Government presented a set of these in silver, including a replica in silver of the gold one previously given to him, to George Washington. These are now the property of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Thus all the "Washington Medals" are now in the city of Boston.



Courtesy of the Bostonian Society

FRIENDSHIP OF NATIONS MARKS 'EVACUATION DAY'

(Continued from Page 1)

repairs made to its under structure and returned it with a letter, countersigned by the Secretary of State, Henry B. Peirce, saying that after careful examination of the records of the Executive Department he believed there had been no question as to its authenticity as the original Council Table of the Town House.

First Governor
From the easterly windows of the room all the great proclamations addressed to the people before and after the Revolution were read. John Hancock was inaugurated there as the first Governor under the State Constitution, in 1780. His successors, James Bowdoin, Samuel Adams and Increase Sumner, all took office there. And it was not until 1798 that the seat of the Government was removed to Beacon Hill.

Following this meeting, the Governor's "Evacuation Day" proclamation was read by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, from the balcony of the Old State House, a site where the Declaration of Independence was publicly proclaimed in Massachusetts. Later the State Street celebration committee entertained the Sons of the American Revolution and the Ancients at luncheon at Youth's Hotel.

Nation's Dignitaries
Pay Tribute to Ideals
Behind Day's Observance
South Boston began its Evacuation Day celebration early this morning. Houses, places of business, vehicles, all were decorated. Business was at a standstill and the schools were closed as the citizens united in the patriotic demonstration.

While the elders were taking part in formal ceremonies in various parts of the city, the children were guests of three large South Boston theatres where patriotic moving pictures were shown.

An auspicious opening
In the assembly room of the Municipal Building the Evacuation Day breakfast sponsored by the South Boston Citizens' Association was the first of the day's events. William H. Taylor, chairman of the committee, presided as toastmaster, and introduced the distinguished speakers, who shared the head table with him.

Short addresses were delivered by Senators William M. Butler of Massachusetts, Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware, Kenneth D. McKellar of Tennessee and Lindsey H. Hadley, Representative from Washington; James T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, and Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor of Boston.

Mayor Nichols extended to the distinguished visitors the freedom of the city, and added, "We have no keys, the city is yours."

Mr. Butler pointed out that the courage and sacrifices of the colonists at the time of the evacuation of Boston was proof that they knew what was at stake. "They had the quality of persistence in what they had undertaken," he said, "and belief in the cause for which they fought. I commend the same qualities to the citizens of South Boston today."

Mr. Bayard stressed the value of such patriotic celebrations in their effect upon the children of today, who would grow up under such influence to respect the ideals that fostered the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Mr. McKellar extended greetings to Boston from the West and South, the regions which they respectively represented in the national Government.

Colorful Parade
Following the breakfast, the 250 guests marched to the flag-raising ceremonies at the Dorchester Heights Monument in Thomas Park. There Michael Mulken, commander of the Columbia Post, American Legion, addressed those who had

gathered to witness the ceremony. He sketched briefly the history of the occasion which was being commemorated, and characterized the flag as "emblematic of liberty and synonymously with freedom; a flag which has never met with either the stain of defeat, or the stigma of an unjust or oppressive act."

The outstanding feature of the day's celebration was the parade which took place in the afternoon. Fifteen thousand marchers and scores of floats led by Joseph F. Daly, lieutenant 301st infantry, and marshal of the parade, marched from Andrew Square up Dorchester Avenue, East Fourth and G Streets to Thomas Park, and then along East Sixth, H and East Fourth Streets, Farragut Road, East Broadway, West Broadway, to Dorchester Avenue, where they disbanded. The parade today, which followed the same route which has been followed each year with the largest, most spectacular and colorful of any in the history of South Boston's celebrations.

State and city, all led by the United States "Stars and Stripes" of today. Two commemorating banquets will be held tonight, the Charitable Irish Society at the Hotel Somerset at 7 o'clock, and the South Boston Citizens' Association at the Hotel Lenox at 8 o'clock.

CRADLE OF LIBERTY HEARS IRELAND PLEA

Complete Separation Called for at Faneuil Hall Session

Advocating a republic form of government for Ireland and complete separation of that country from England, John J. Reilly of Dorchester, Lower Mills addressed a meeting of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, in Faneuil Hall today. Daniel Doherty, vice-president of the association, presided.

Singing of the Star Spangled Banner, led by Mrs. Alice Buckley of Roxbury, was followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by James Conway of Medford, a World War veteran and one of the organizers of the American Legion.

Mr. Reilly said in part: "For centuries Ireland has been fighting for liberty. The Government of England has been against the consent of the Irish people. Any Free States will say it was the best that England would stand for at the time, and later on his hope would be for a republic. We believe Ireland should be separated from England as the colonies here were separated from England. These colonists here acknowledged themselves to be British colonists. Ireland never acknowledged itself a British colony."

"Whereas, Today marks the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Evacuation of the Town of Boston by the British troops, one of the most significant and outstanding events of the Revolutionary War, an event which led finally to the Declaration of Independence and the establishment of these United States of America, and

"Whereas, The memories of Colonial heroism and sacrifice are perpetual sources of a noble patriotism, commemorating victories for humanity's welfare, achieved through great efforts, making strong and lasting the foundations of our Republic. Therefore, be it

"Ordered, that the General Court of Massachusetts in this the one hundred and fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States gratefully acknowledge the debt of the Commonwealth to those patriots and pioneers who fought so valiantly that we might enjoy the heritage of a free government, and it hereby records its hearty participation in the sesquicentennial observances commemorating as they do one of the most significant incidents of the American Revolution, and be it further

"Ordered, that the inspirations and lessons of Evacuation Day should be cherished by our citizens, expressed in our laws and taught to our children, that the blessings of free government be preserved and handed down to coming generations in sacred trust and honor."

DEAN ROSCOE POUND LISTED AS TONIGHT'S CHIEF SPEAKER

The "Evacuation Day" ceremonies will come to its climax tonight in the Mechanics Building at 8 o'clock, closing the day's celebration with a program of patriotic addresses, choral singing, and a procession of flags. Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, will be the orator of the evening, and there are addresses also scheduled by Theodore Roosevelt Junior, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Lieut.-Gov. Frank G. Allen, Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commander of the Boston Navy Yard, and Wellington Wells, President of the Massachusetts Senate, who will preside.

The musical program will be furnished by the Boston Civic Chorus under the direction of Sawyer Dunham, and the Boston Festival Orchestra of 50 pieces.

A scintillating array of colors will mark the procession of flags, which will be directed by Maj.-Gen. Edward L. Logan, assisted by Capt. Louis L. Morse. The colors will include a group of revolutionary flags, the Betsey Ross flag, flags of 1812 and 1861, the colors of all the various veterans organizations, the Massachusetts National Guard, the emblems of the

pre-revolutionary days State Street was King Street. For a while, in the interval before the tag of royalty was discarded, it was informally called Congress Street, but finally it took the freer title of State. Queen Street came, in due course, to be known as Court Street, a name it has retained through all the intervening years.

Cheer Names a Street
Such a change as that from King to Congress Street had similarly taken place in Portsmouth, N. H., when one Thomas Manning, hearing the Declaration of Independence read from the steps of the State House, had spontaneously flung his beaver hat into the air and cried, "Huzzah for Congress Street!" thereby affixing to the main street of the town the name which has clung to it without question ever since.

Among the sites along State Street which have been marked by the Boston Commission on Marking Historical Sites are No. 2, where stood the house of John Coggin, who there opened the first public reading room in the city; No. 3, where stood the house of the Rev. John Wilson, pastor of the first church in 1632 to 1667; No. 40, which was the site of the Royal Custom House in 1770; No. 30, where there was a Royal Exchange Tavern in the eighteenth century and in the nineteenth century a stage-coach office.

No. 66 is the site of the British Coffee House is marked. Here it was that James Otis and John Robinson, one of the customs commissioners in 1765, fell into disagreement. Afterward the house became the American Coffee House, and in 1792 it housed the Massachusetts Bank.

To Mark Point of Embarcation
At the Citizens' National Bank it will be remembered there formerly the Crown Coffee House. The commission had planned to have a bronze tablet in place for dedication today to mark, at the heart of Long Wharf, opposite Broad Street, the point of embarkation for the British troops on March 17, 1776.

The design has been approved by the Art Commission of the City of Boston. The tablet will be placed temporarily postponed the casting. The sculptor, John P. Paramino, who designed the Declaration of Independence tablet and the Lafayette medallion on the Common, the Norman Tavern in the State House, and many other sculptures, also designed this tablet which pictures the Grenadiers about to embark.

At the east corner of State Street and Merchant's Row the site has been marked of the Admiral Vernon Tavern of the eighteenth century and at the west corner of Kilby and State Streets, the site of the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, famous in the latter eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The house of Capt. William Pierce, captain of the Mayflower in 1620, stood at the west corner of State and Change Avenue.

At 18 State Street, Richard Paul's Coffee House stood in 1712.

Guardhouse of British Troops
At No. 15 the guard house of the British troops was located from 1768 to 1776. Daniel Henchman kept a bookshop at No. 1 State Street in 1728 and Henry Knox (General Knox) lived there in 1775. At No. 21 stood the house of Elder Thomas Leverett as well as the home of his son, Gov. John Leverett.

Near the east corner of Merchant's Row, from 1644 to 1651 was the home of Thomas Verner, a leader in London of the "Fifth Monarchy Men." At 15 State Street the Rose and Crown Tavern was famous in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. The first circulating library in Boston was located in the east end of the building at No. 40 in 1764. Gawen Brown, clockmaker, had his shop at the west end of No. 50.

Gov. John Winthrop's mansion house was located at the eastern side, near the entrance to No. 53 from 1630 to 1642, and on the west side there was the first United States Custom House. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, collector of the port, lived in 1810 at the east corner of Change Avenue. The site of the Sun Fire office, the first insurance office in Boston was located in 1742 just east of the corner of No. 18, near Devonshire Street and Andrew Faneuil had his warehouse at the eastern corner of Merchant's Row.

WESTMORELAND COAL EARNINGS
The Westmoreland Coal Company earned \$746,728 after interest, tax, depreciation and depletion for the year 1925, equal to 7.46 per cent on \$10,000,000 stock. This compares with \$55,520, or 0.55 per cent earned in 1924.

WASH. Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Concert, under the auspices of the Louisville Credit Association; 8:00—Dance, under the auspices of the Louisville Credit Association; 8:30—Concluding requests by Johanna numbers.

WBR, Atlanta, Ga. (425 Meters)
10:45 p. m.—Baltimore Orchestra.
WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (285 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Concert by Francis Craig's Orchestra; 9:00—Dance, under the auspices of the Nashville Credit Association; 9:30—Concluding requests by Johanna numbers.

KND, St. Louis, Mo. (545 Meters)
7 p. m.—"Mystery Merry Makers," direct from New York, 7:30—Stetler Concert Orchestra; 8:00—Tribadours, direct from New York.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (586 Meters)
6 p. m.—Market and weather forecast; 6:30—Dance, under the auspices of the Kansas City Credit Association; 7:00—Concluding requests by Johanna numbers.

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PROTESTANT UNITY URGED

Dr. Marsh Says Religious Education Greatest Problem Facing Church

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16 (Special)—Making a plea for "united command" among Protestant bodies, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, told the newly organized Union Ministers' Association of Providence and vicinity that religious education is the greatest problem confronting the Protestant church today.

"The Roman Catholic church," said Dr. Marsh, "exerts an influence on the Nation far in excess of its numerical strength because leaders in civic and political affairs get the impression that Protestants, on account of their denominational jealousies, do not count."

Dr. Marsh said that individually the Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians had as large constituencies as the Roman Catholics, if the same standard of education were used. "We will concede that no one makes the impression that the Roman Catholics do," continued Dr. Marsh, "because political leaders adopt the policy of Disraeli toward Protestants, 'conquer by divide'."

"There are some things that Protestant churches can do better together than separately. I am not in favor of organic unity, nor do I approve the undemonstrated neighborhood church divorced from the great world missionary program of a denomination."

"The biggest single thing that the United States added to the cause of the Allies was President Wilson's insistence that the armies come under uniform."

"So with Protestant bodies, there is need of unified command. There was not much organic unity among the Allies, and there need not be much among Protestant churches. The main thing is that they should not overlook or overlap the battle front of the church."

"Religious education is our greatest problem today. The Daily Vacation Bible School and the securing credits for Bible study in the public schools cannot be accomplished effectively by single denominations, but is the project of all."

DINOSAURS TO HOLD
A GREAT REUNION IN
NEW PEABODY MUSEUM

Tropical Setting Arranged for Gathering of the Ancient Beasts

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17 (AP)—Some time hence in the new Peabody Museum at Yale University there will be a great family reunion of dinosaurs. Bones of a Brontosaurus, a Tegosaurus, a Stegosaurus, a Monosaurus, two Camptosaurus, and an Alosaurus, which from time to time have been found by expeditions and placed in storage, are being assembled.

The group two years hence will be the most complete in the world, in the opinion of Prof. R. S. Lull, director and curator of the museum. A climate of the tropics will be simulated in the forest through which the beasts are wandering is well under way.

The 67-foot Brontosaurus, which was shown in the old museum has become loose in its joints. The glue weakened and now the anatomists are mending it. Its backbone weighs 1500 pounds and one minor piece 700 pounds. Recognized as the grandfather of the family, its tail will be curled overhead and the other creatures grouped in various attitudes as it is in the midst of the tropical setting.

STATLER INTERESTS
FAVOR GARAGE PLAN
Support Building Permit for Park Square Structure

Statler Hotel interests were placed emphatically in favor of the erection of a 10-story garage in Park Square opposite the Park Square Building today in a hearing before George C. Neal, state fire marshal, by Warner V. Taylor, Boston, counsel for Ellsworth M. Statler.

At the hearing today on the issuance of a garage permit Mr. Taylor placed the Statler interests in favor of the garage, and under examination by Alexander Watson, attorney for the garage advocates, said that Mr. Statler entered the Park Square district with the understanding that a large garage would be constructed somewhere in the immediate neighborhood.

G. C. Adams, an associate of the L. P. Hollander Company, an apparel store with a frontage on Boylston Street and Park Square, testified that his firm was in favor of the proposed garage. He said the Hollander company was a pioneer in that district and that its development

HOUSE TO HEAR VACCINE DEBATE

One Bill Seeks Extension,
the Other Grants Option
to Pupils' Parents

Two bills on vaccination, one to make the practice compulsory in private schools, the other to make it optional in all schools, will be debated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives tomorrow. The former bill has been reported favorably by the Committee on Public Health, but with a dissenting report of four members attached, and "leave to withdraw" was given the optional bill.

It was expected that debate on the bills would come yesterday, but they were reached so late in the session that postponement until Thursday was ordered. Vigorous debate is expected when the bills come up for consideration, and if either reaches the Senate, further discussion is to be expected.

The first bill is that sponsored by Dr. Samuel Woodward, Worcester, and requires a broad extension of vaccination, while the second bill, introduced on petition of Dr. F. Mason Padelford, Fall River, acting for the Medical Liberty League, would leave to the judgment of the wishes of the parent whether a child should be vaccinated.

The latter bill was introduced by Thomas N. Ashton, Representative from Fall River, and probably he will lead arguments in its favor on the floor of the House. William J. Bell, Representative from Somerville, is in charge of the committee reports on both bills, and will speak in favor of vaccination.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUS SERVICES PROPOSED

Boston & Maine Files Further
Petitions

A further extension of motor coach services to supplement improved train schedules between Manchester, N. H., and Hillsboro, N. H., between Concord, N. H., and White River Junction, Vt., and between Northampton, Mass., and East Northfield, Mass., is proposed by the Boston & Maine Transportation Company in petitions presented to the New Hampshire Public Service Commission and to local officials in the Massachusetts communities involved, today.

On each line, Boston & Maine Transportation Company officials announce, the motor coach services would provide a more frequent service than is possible with trains alone, would effect certain economies of operation, and at the same time would serve some localities that are now without transportation.

With the motor coaches co-ordinating with train service, it is said, a duplication of railroad facilities may be avoided, and the Boston & Maine will be able to supply a much more attractive service, both through runs by train and in local service between the various points on the motor coach routes.

Stella Robertson

Stella Robertson, mezzo-soprano, gave a recital last night in the music room of the Women's Republican Club. Henry Levine played the piano accompaniment and the program included arias by Puccini, Schubert, Strauss, Wolf, Schumann, Lalo, Franck and others.

At first glance an unpretentious program, but on consideration a most difficult one to interpret, the recital, a program demanding a greater maturity of style, a more fully developed imagination than Miss Robertson was able to bring to it last night. She sang as a carefully taught pupil who respectfully and painstakingly carries out the instructions of her teacher. Of musical originality, of individuality, there was little. And emotionally Miss Robertson is not pliable. She is unyielding to the spell and sway of the music and oftentimes seems even to resist its power.

Yet Miss Robertson is not without qualities not altogether common. Her voice is agreeable and well controlled and there are moments in which she hints at greater musical possibilities. S. M.

WELLESLEY TO UNITE ITS MUSICAL GROUPS

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 17 (Special)—An amalgamation of the present Choir and Glee Club is being undertaken at Wellesley College to satisfy the long-felt need for a large body of trained singers, representing the college. Plans are being made for the organization of a musical body of 70 members, as the result of uniting the existing groups.

The first impulse toward such a step came four years ago, when the question arose as to the advisability of Wellesley's entrance into an intercollegiate competition with women's glee clubs. While Wellesley felt anxious to enter such a competition, there was no trained body of singers large enough to meet the clubs of Smith, Mount Holyoke and Vassar. Last year Prof. Hamilton MacDougall formed the Community Chorus, a group of several hundred voices, in an attempt to interest the college in general in singing. The newly organized body will be in working order by late spring.

IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN FARMING INDUSTRY

BANGOR, Me., March 17 (P)—The annual conference of officers of the National Farm Loan Association in Maine is being held here. Erwin H. Forbush, secretary of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., presided at the opening session and Edwin H. Thompson, president of the bank, made an address, reviewing the operations in Maine of the last year. President Thompson declared that there had been a considerable improvement in the general farming industry, notably in Aroostook.

PROTECTION SOUGHT FOR LIGHT COMPANY

'Public Necessity' Bill Filed in
Rhode Island Senate

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17 (Special)—A bill requiring public utilities that contemplate entering a field in competition with established companies in this State to obtain first a certificate of "public convenience and necessity," has been introduced in the Rhode Island Senate.

Senator Sidney Clifford, sponsor for the bill, said it was intended particularly to protect the interests of the Narragansett Electric Light Company, supplying Greater Providence and, through subsidiaries, the southern section of the State, which has related offers to enter merger with New York and New England companies. The law would require that certificates be obtained from the Public Utilities Commission before charter would be valid.

The Narragansett Electric Light Company, whose stockholders have voted against absorption, is regarded as foremost among utilities in wholesome relations between consumers and management. Approximately 90 per cent of its stock is owned by its customers and more than 80 per cent of its employees are stockholders.

Law Library for Loans to Students

Boston University Council
Efforts Brought to Successful Issue

Efforts of the student council at the Boston University School of Law to establish a student loan library have proved successful, and as a result necessary volumes are now available to students who cannot afford to purchase them. Students, alumni and friends of the school have collaborated in bringing the loan library together.

In addition, the trustees of the university have appropriated \$10,000 toward enlarging and bringing up-to-date the library of the School of Law, which already contains some 16,000 volumes. A large number of well-worn volumes will be replaced, others will be repaired, and the scope of the library will be broadened by the purchase of new volumes.

The members of the student council under direction of which the student loan library has been formed are Charles A. Rome '26, of Brookline, president; Alan R. Cohen '27, of Boston, vice-president; Charles W. Tamulonis '28, of Nashua, N. H., secretary; Mrs. Clara B. Bruce '26, of New York; Robert Knox '26, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Oscar T. Howard '27, of Rumford, Me.; and Henry Harris '28, of Boston.

GERMAN PASSENGER STEAMER WELCOMED

Welcomed by the fireboats of the city of Boston, which threw great quantities of salt water high into the air, forming beautiful white arcs across the vista, the German passenger steamer Westphalia of the Hamburg-American Line arrived yesterday, docking at Commonwealth Pier in Boston from Hamburg and Queenstown. The arrival marks the resumption of the west-bound passenger service to Boston, which was discontinued at the outbreak of the Great War. Last December the Thuringia, a sister ship, inaugurated the east-bound service.

Elaborate plans had been made by the city of Boston to receive the vessel and Mayor Nichols had announced his intention of going down the harbor to represent the city of Boston in the ceremony. Uncertainty of time of arrival, however, caused a change in the plans and the fireboats with their display were the chief attraction today. Mayor Nichols now expects to attend an official welcome on March 26 when the same vessel is expected to return to Boston on its outward voyage to Germany. The Westphalia brought about 15 passengers to Boston and a large list for New York, to which port the vessel sailed late today.

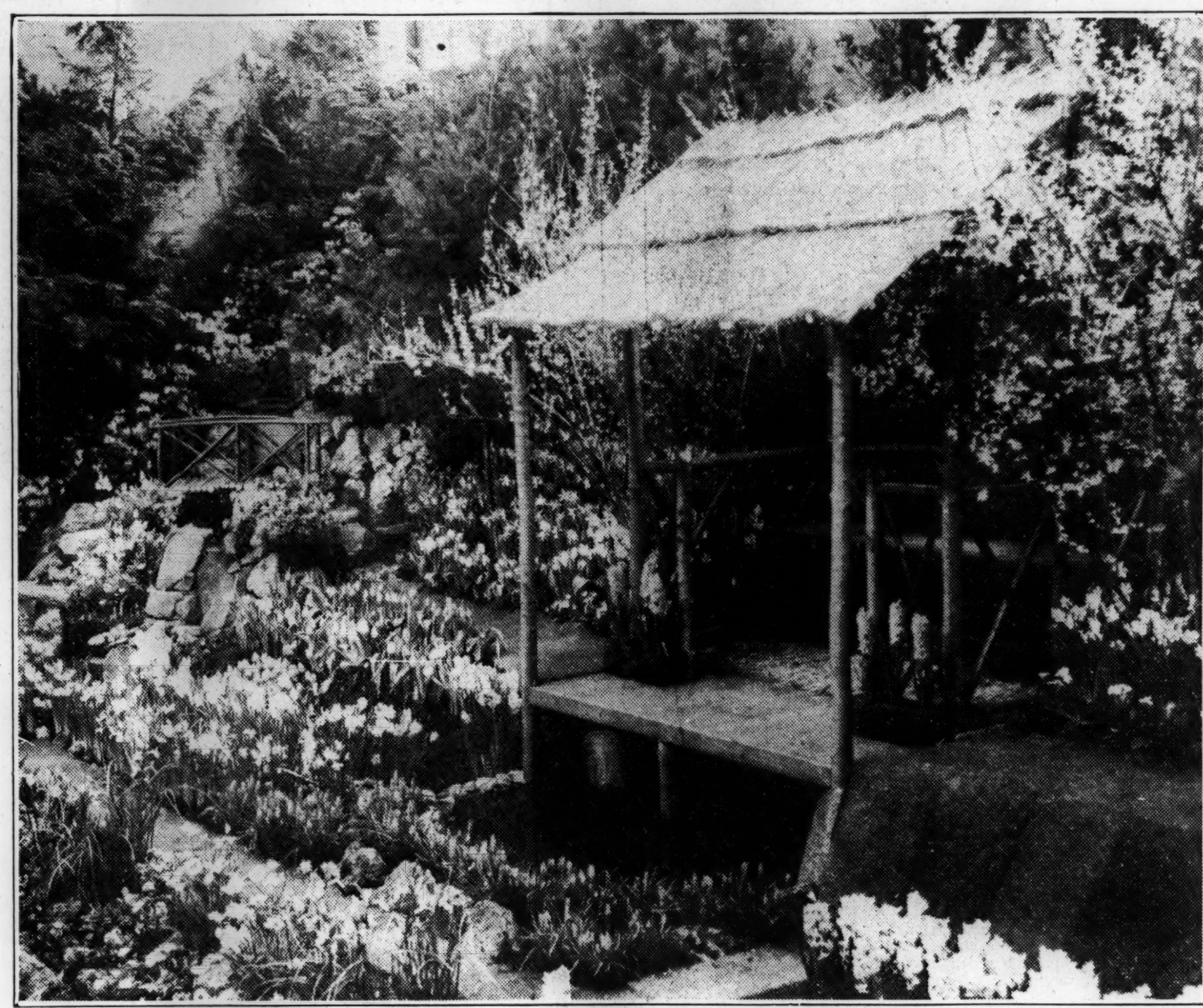
PHI BETA KAPPA HONORS AWARDED

LEWISTON, Me., March 17 (Special)—Phi Beta Kappa honors were announced yesterday. Those receiving them are: Paul J. Gray, Lewiston; Iwao Matunaga, Japan; John L. Miller, Wollaston, Mass.; Russell P. Tuck, Greene; Harold P. Walker, Portland; Byron F. Wilcox, Putnam, Conn.; William E. Caryl, Weymouth; Elsie L. Greene, Turner; Ethel M. Manning, Auburn; Gwendolyn Purinton, Auburn; Beatrice C. McGrath, Lewiston; Ruth A. Southwick, Lewiston; Eleanor C. Sturgis, Auburn, D. C.; Alice Quimby Torrey, Syracuse, N. Y.; Marion Dannels Holmes, Brunswick, Me.; Harriet M. Johnson, Springfield, Mass.; Ralph E. Merrill, Fulk, China; Paul F. Nichols, Los Angeles, Calif.; Harolene Kane Stillman, Wareham, Mass.; Francis H. Swett, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Margie Bradbury Swicker, Biddeford; Maurice P. Taylor, Stoneham, Mass.; Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, Washington, D. C., 1897; Alice Quimby Torrey, Syracuse, N. Y., 1907; Marion Dannels Holmes, Brunswick, Me., 1919; Leighton G. Tracey, St. Petersburg, Fla., 1920, and the Rev. Olin B. Tracey, Norway, Me.

YALE PRESIDENT TO ADDRESS ALUMNI

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17 (Special)—Dr. James Rowland Angell of Yale University, will leave New Haven tonight for Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis to be the guest of Yale alumni in those cities. Tomorrow evening he will speak at the dinner of the Yale Alumni Association at the Cleveland Hotel, and on Friday he will speak on "Selection for Higher Education in a Democracy," at a meeting of the North Central Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools in Chicago. He will be the principal speaker at the Sixtieth Anniversary Dinner of the Yale Club of Chicago in the evening. On Saturday evening he will address the Yale Club of St. Louis.

An Old English Garden? No, a Horticultural Hall Corner



Semiformal Garden of Dutch Bulbs and Old-Fashioned Flowers Exhibited by Mrs. Homer Gage at the Flower Show Attracts All Eyes

SAYS SCHOOLS CANNOT WITH SAFETY GO INTO TEACHING OF RELIGION

Dr. Thomas Asserts, However,
It Should Have a Prominent
Place in Child's Program

AUGUSTA, Me., March 17 (Special)—"The public schools, being supported by people of all religious beliefs, faiths and creeds and even by unbelievers and attended by all, cannot with safety indulge in religious instruction," says Dr. A. O. Thomas, Maine Commissioner of Education.

"We must accord the parent the right to bring up his child in his own faith and can justly lay no obstacle in his way to prejudice his children, even though his faith may not be our faith."

"Religious instruction, however, should have a prominent place in every child's educational program. Nothing has ever been discovered to take its place and while the school cannot do the teaching it should cooperate in giving the child an opportunity to get the particular kind of teaching the parent desires for his children."

"Several methods of co-operation are proposed by part time instruction in religious day schools on the Bar Harbor plan, vacation religious schools on the Rumford-Mexico plan and Bible instruction for high school and college credit under the plan carried on by our state board appointed by the State Commissioner of Education."

"If these plans, some of them, could be developed broadly and universally enough, there would be no necessity of persons taking his children out of the public schools because of a lack of opportunity for religious study."

Military Lodge of Masons to Start on "Old Ironsides"

Group of Casemates at Fort Independence on Castle
Island Planned to Be Used for Lodge Rooms, With
Fittings Typical of Days of American Revolution

Formal institution of a Masonic Lodge on the sheltered but well worn gun deck of the historic frigate Constitution, in the United States Navy Yard, Charlestown, by officers of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, will take place at 5:15 p. m. today when Major-General Henry Knox Lodge (under dispensation) will be launched upon the fraternal sea of Freemasonry.

Herbert S. Lock, District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District, will officiate at the brief ceremony, which will be followed by a buffet luncheon for the invited guests in the armory of the navy yard. Men of more than local prominence in Freemasonry will make brief speeches.

Membership in the new lodge is restricted to men in the army, navy, marine corps and similar services of the United States. Temporarily, the meetings will be held in a room at the Army Base, South Boston, pending completion of arrangements to have a group of casemates of old Fort Independence on Castle Island fitted up for lodge room purposes. It is planned to restore the section of the old fort as near to its condition during the Revolution as possible, and to use candles and kerosene lights for lodge meetings.

Service of General Knox

Sponsored by the Sojourners Club, composed of officers of the military and naval service who are members of the fraternity, the new lodge is to be in enlisted men of all ranks for members. It was named for the Mason who was George Washington's Secretary of War, and who is said to be the only man who has held the positions of United States Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy at the same time.

RARE AND CURIOUS BLOOMS VIE WITH FLOWER SHOW SIMPLICITY

(Continued from Page 1)

numbers taking advantage of it, for the public to learn more of the flower and to become familiar with the conditions controlling its cultivation.

Mrs. Homer Gage's semi-formal garden of Dutch bulbs and a sensitive intermingling of perennials and old-fashioned flowers is of enormous artistic interest. The rustic garden arrangement, the tinkling streams, the motionless figure of the crane in dull bronze are admirable augmentation to the beauty of the flower.

DOUBLE-DECKED BUS IN ALLSTON SERVICE

Boston's pioneer double-decked six-wheeled Boston Elevated bus is now a regular unit in the Allston-Bowdoin Square service, having been placed in commission yesterday after a trial trip by Edward Dana, general manager of the road; D. S. Mackay, supervisor of motorbuses, and other officials.

Its regular route is from Allston car barn to Bowdoin Square by way of Boylston and Charles Streets. There are 19 smaller single-floor busses in operation on this line. The new car accommodates 65 passengers. The conductor has a chair at the foot of the stairs.

The big bus is similar to those in other large cities. In Detroit about 150 are in service. Cleveland has 60 and St. Louis an equal number. The bus weighs about eight tons, and is 31 feet long, almost 14 feet high and 90 inches wide. It is of 105-horsepower and its airbrakes are constructed with metal lining. The cost is \$14,000, or about twice that of the ordinary bus.

WOMEN WILL DIRECT CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL

A Middlesex County Citizenship School will be held on March 25 by invitation of the Melrose League of Women Voters at the Unitarian Church, Melrose. The program has been prepared by the American citizenship committee of the state league, Mrs. True Worthy White, director. Mrs. James E. Cheeseman, regional director of the national league, is to be the speaker at the luncheon.

The opening address of the school is to be given by Mrs. White, whose subject is, "Where do you live politically?" A symposium on the citizen, the voter and the candidate, is to be conducted by Mrs. Carroll P. Chase, chairman of the city committee of the Massachusetts league. Mrs. Edmund A. Whitman, member of the City Council, Cambridge and others, will speak.

At the afternoon session Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is to tell of the Massachusetts ballot system, its significance, and state help to intelligent voting. Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Correction, is to close the school with an address on crime and punishment.

LAWRENCE TO HAVE HARVARD-B. U. COURSE

Establishment of a division of the Harvard-Boston University School of Education extension courses in Lawrence, Mass., was announced today by Prof. John J. Mahoney of Boston University, director of the courses. There is an enrollment of 35 in the course, the subject of which is "Modern American Drama."

The Harvard-B. U. School of Education extension courses are conducted in order to provide teachers with a means of study carrying, under certain circumstances, academic credit in the schools of education of the two universities without resident attendance.

AKRON'S MODEL BIRD HOUSES

AKRON, O., March 16 (Special Correspondence)—Many model bird houses are being constructed by manual training classes of Akron's public schools, in co-operation with the Akron Nature Study Club, Isaac Walton League, and the Portage Fish and Game Association, it is announced by George E. McCord, director of the schools. Every spring in recent years manual training students here have constructed new homes for the birds, following out designs recommended by Government architects.

DEPOSED ALDERMAN TO RUN MANCHESTER, N. H., MARCH 17

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 17 (P)—Francis A. Foye, deposed Ward 7 alderman, last night filed as a candidate at the Democratic caucus for the special election to be held on March 23 to fill the vacancy of the board. No other candidate filed.

UTAH PARK AREA LECTURE

Randall L. Jones, special representative of the National Park Service at Washington, will lecture on the National Park area in Utah before the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts next Saturday at 2:30 p. m. The lecture will be illustrated with colored slides.

Boys, All Up for Harmonica Band

Civic Music Association Takes
Step to Organize Units
Like Philadelphia

Mrs. William Arms Fisher, executive secretary of the Civic Music Association, announced today that the recent visit of the Boys' Harmonica Band from Philadelphia, and the discussions and group conferences of leaders in social and educational work in Boston, had resulted in definite plans for a harmonica band section in the spring music festival, to be held by her committee.

To insure adequate beginnings here, the experience in Philadelphia in teaching boys and girls to play the harmonica and in organizing bands, will be made available to the leaders in Boston, she said.

An institute for leaders will hold its first session at 2:30 p. m. Saturday in the conference room of the Boston Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue. It is expected that Fred Sonnen, the teaching supervisor of the movement in Philadelphia, who addressed a meeting of those interested in the movement at the Boston Art Club 10 days ago, will be present to head up the work of this institute.

Already 50 persons have signified their intention of availing themselves of this opportunity to prepare for teaching boys and girls how to play the harmonica and for directing harmonica bands. Included in the list are teachers, normal school students, scout leaders, social settlement workers and Y. M. C. A. leaders.

UNITED BRITISH EMPIRE GREAT AID TO PEACE

VICTORIA, B. C., March 7 (Special Correspondence)—A united British Empire will make another conflict like the great war impossible, Viscount Allenby, commander of the British armies which recaptured the Holy Land for Christendom, declared in his first speech in Canada delivered here. The great British general, who is making a tour of this country under the auspices of the National Council of Education, declared that he did not come here to preach militarism.

You who have been through the late war and suffered its losses will hate the idea of ever having another war," he said. "I feel sure that the effort put forward by the Empire in the last war will go far to make another conflict impossible. We may have small punitive wars like the work of police forces in peace time, but I am sure that if the British peoples stand together, they will make certain that there shall not be another war on the same scale again. The Empire will be so strong no nation will dare to attack it."

Lord Allenby declared that his tour through British dominions had convinced him that the British Empire is more united than ever before in its history. Describing the victories of British arms in Palestine and the entry of British troops into Jerusalem, Viscount Allenby asserted that they were responsible for keeping the influence of Britain instead of Germany dominant in these countries. The British Empire, he said, was a menace to no one.

WINNIPEG'S HISTORIC SITES

WINNIPEG, Man., March 9 (Special Correspondence)—The Historic Landmarks Association of Canada is making plans to mark at least two of Winnipeg's historic sites, it is announced here. The places to be commemorated will be Fort Douglas and Fort Garry. The former will be marked by the placing of a cairn on a square foot of the present Canadian Pacific railway station. It has not yet been decided whether a cairn will be placed in the square of which the present remains of the old Fort Garry gate is the center, or if the memorial will take the form of a tablet to be placed on the wall. It is expected that the memorials will be unveiled in June.

CALAIS HOLDS CAUCUSES

CALAIS, Me., March 17 (P)—Ernest A. Woodman was unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate for Mayor at the election takes place April 5. The Democratic caucus failed to nominate any candidates for Mayor or alderman. Glenn Cleveland will oppose Mr. Woodman on a non-partisan ticket.

INDEPENDENT PNEUMATIC TOOL

Independent Pneumatic Tool Company net of \$313,359 after depreciation, taxes, etc., for 1925 is equal to \$4.54 a share on 150,000 no-par shares, compared with \$720,255 or \$4.84 a share in 1924.

DRY BENEFITS SHOWN TO JUDGE BY CLOSE-UP VIEW FROM BENCH

Head of East Cambridge Court Tells Radio Audience That
Effect of Prohibition Has Been Good, and That He
Has Reversed His Original Ideas

Experience on the bench of one of Greater Boston's police courts has convinced Arthur P. Stone, East Cambridge judge, that prohibition has proved its case with a vast array of benefits and that enforcement is not "unusually difficult," he told the radio audience Monday night from Station WSSH, Tremont Temple. Judge Stone was the third speaker of the "League Radio Hour" which is given over Monday evenings to discussion of various aspects of prohibition.

"I was opposed to the prohibition amendment. I was not a total abstainer. I regretted the passage of the prohibition amendment and predicted that it would not be successful, but an experience as a judge of a police court in a large district in metropolitan Boston has convinced me that the effect of the amendment taken as a whole has been good and that I was mistaken in thinking that its enforcement would be unusually difficult."

Other Benefits

"I might say much upon the other benefits which have accrued to the people in my district, the increase in savings bank deposits, the decrease of intoxication as an element in nonsupport cases, and some other observations which I have made but in the limited time that I have I wish to speak particularly with regard to the enforcement of the law. The prohibitory law, I feel that I can testify as to the enforcement in eastern Massachusetts and particularly in a district of over 150,000 people comprising a large city adjacent to Boston."

"In addition to this I have for some few years past sat in the trial of liquor cases in other districts, both in Boston and in the surrounding counties. With this experience I am prepared to say that the vision of the amendment is reasonably well enforced especially in the city of Cambridge and as far as I have been able to observe in the city of Boston and the cities and towns of eastern Massachusetts generally."

Without Special Activity

"I submit to you all that if one city, without any special activity, but by the fair co-operation of all lawful agencies situated just across the river from the largest city in New England, and being in itself a large manufacturing center, can enforce the law in this way, it is not fair to assume that the law can be enforced pretty generally throughout the country."

"I do not doubt that you can get liquor in the homes of Constitutional objectors and that their children carry it on their hips to balls and parties. I do not doubt that a gloomy clergyman from England had no difficulty, as he said 'in getting all the liquor he wanted' who he visited among the 400. I know perfectly well that among the criminal classes at the other end of the social scale liquor can be had when desired—so can opium."

"I also know that among the great mass of the law-abiding people of this Commonwealth the menace of the saloon has passed away and the temptation has been removed from them. Whatever may be the merits of prohibition as a governmental regulation it is being, and can be, enforced."

Members of the Advertising Club of Boston heard Edward A. Filene urge them to realize that for the attainment of success "the way out" for New England and the mass production and mass distribution." Mr. Filene said this yesterday when he addressed the club at its meeting at the Hotel Bellevue. He insisted that every phase of business be brought up to date.

"The mills of this section must learn modern methods and the use of modern machinery," he asserted. "I would not want a better place than New England to start business provided I could modernize some of the standards followed by some."

Mr. Filene said that "advertising at its very best is a social service and it must assume new and heavier responsibilities in the reorganization of production and distribution. It is essential if we are to maintain our national prosperity and effectively solve the basic social and economic problems that confront us. The coming conflict for foreign markets attendant upon the economic recovery of Europe will place our domestic business under great pressure."

Arguing for mass production and mass distribution, Mr. Filene said advertising must be freely used and that it will best pay when employed with the idea of furthering the cause of business as a service.

"Objections will be made that mass production and mass distribution will result in monopolies and therefore abuses—such as the forcing of higher prices and the forcing of lower wages. Such objections are based, however, on a misconception of the true nature of mass production and mass distribution and of the underlying forces of the modern business-industrial system," he said.

KOREAN SALVATIONISTS WELCOMED TO BOSTON

Six Korean officials in the Salvation Army, two women and four men, accredited as the first official Korean mission to the United States, were greeted today by Governor Fuller and Mayor Nichols. A public reception is to be held in Tremont Temple tonight. The Koreans, who entered the United States at Portland, Me., are accompanied by Col. Arthur T. Brewer, field secretary, New York, and Maj. and Mrs. Alfred Hill, Korean missionaries. A tour of the leading cities of the United States is planned by the visitors, who will go to New York from Boston.

WOOD SAMPLES FROM HONDURAS OBTAINED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17 (P)—Prof. Samuel J. Record, tropical wood expert of the Yale forestry school, has just returned from a 2½ months trip through the forests of Central America.

He brought back botanical material and wood samples of more than 50 of the less well known trees of British Honduras as well as a large collection of herbaceous plants and 50 prominent specimens of wood samples of Central American trees. His collection also includes some palm nuts, various ferns, a few Mayan Indian relics and insects.

CALAIS HOLDS CAUCUSES

CALAIS, Me., March 17 (P)—Ernest A. Woodman was unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate for Mayor at the election takes place April 5. The Democratic caucus failed to nominate any candidates for Mayor or alderman. Glenn Cleveland will oppose Mr. Woodman on a non-partisan ticket.

INDEPENDENT PNEUMATIC TOOL

Independent Pneumatic Tool Company net of \$313,359 after depreciation, taxes, etc., for 1925 is equal to \$4.54 a share on 150,000 no-par shares, compared with \$720,255 or \$4.84 a share in 1924.

REALTORS TO OPPOSE PART OF "LOOP" PLAN

Disfavor Fort Hill Square-
Kneeland Street Project

Official opposition on the part of the Boston Real Estate Exchange to that part of the proposed so-called "down-town loop thoroughfare" from Fort Hill Square to Kneeland Street is to be voiced at the State House tomorrow before the joint legislative committees on Municipal Finance and Metropolitan Affairs. Concerning the rest of the project, the Exchange will suspend judgment pending developments. The Board of Directors came to this decision at a meeting yesterday.

An official representative of the New York engineering firm of Parsons, Klapp, Brinkerhoff & Douglas is to appear before the legislators and summarize the study of the proposed "loop" made for the Boston Real Estate Exchange and the decision that the "loop" from Charles River Dam to Fort Hill Square with an overpass at Haymarket Square is a desirable part of the proposed improvement, but that that section from Fort Hill Square to Kneeland Street would prove far more expensive than is feasible as a means of affording traffic relief.

The secretary broadcast an appeal to every member of the Exchange urging him to appear at the hearing at the State House tomorrow morning.

Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON

The SOCOLD Electric Refrigerator Plant

A Great Success

—1925
Proved That

Avail yourself of this opportunity to fit up your own refrigerator—make it sanitary, dry and uniformly cold—eliminate annoyance of ice.

Pay for Socold
While You're
Enjoying It

Take advantage of our Budget Plan—a small payment puts the SOCOLD in your own refrigerator.

SOCOLD may be seen

in operation in our electrical goods section—
Third Floor, Annex

PROMPT ACTION DUE ON AIR BILL

House Leaders Contemplate
Early Consideration of
Commercial Aviation

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 16.—House floor leaders contemplate early consideration of the bill reported for favorable action by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which provides a comprehensive program for the development of commercial aviation. The measure as recommended by the committee is a modification of the Blumhagen bill, recently passed by the Senate.

The proposed legislation as written by the committee would authorize the Secretary of Commerce to require registration of civil aircraft, issue standard operating rules, licenses to pilots and regulate the establishment of landing fields, air routes and route markers and signals. Instead of establishing a bureau of civil aviation within the Department of Commerce as was originally suggested, the House bill provides for the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce to have charge of commercial aviation and to increase the membership of the existing advisory committee for aeronautics from 12 to 15 members.

The measure also provides for the ultimate transfer of the Post Office Department air facilities, landing fields and airports to the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture in the issuance of weather reports and forecasts necessary to promote safety and efficiency in air navigation.

The duties of the Secretary of Commerce on the promotion of civil air navigation as outlined in the bill are as follows:

To encourage the establishment of airports and other navigation facilities.
To make recommendations to the Secretary of Commerce as to the necessary meteorological service in connection with the maintenance of established airways.
To study the possibilities for the development of commercial air navigation and the aeronautical industry and trade in the United States and to collect and disseminate information relative thereto.

To advise with the Bureau of Standards and other agencies in the executive branch of the Government in carrying forward such research and development work as tends to make improved light or other signal structures, radio directional finding facilities and other air navigation facilities.

The periodic examination and rating of aircraft, pilots and air navigation facilities is required to be made by the Secretary of Commerce. The bill also authorizes the Department of Commerce to build and operate emergency landing fields, light and signal structures, chart airways and issue periodical maps and bulletins. A specific provision in the measure prohibits the Secretary from granting exclusive privileges for the use of any airport, landing field or other navigation facilities, maintained by the Government, which the bill provides must be available for as general a public use as is possible under necessary regulations.

The bill asserts the complete sovereignty of the Government over "airspace above the land and water of the United States, including the Canal Zone," and prohibits the operation of foreign aircraft in interstate commerce across the United States, and prohibits the use of the armed forces of a foreign country may not be operated in the United States except with the authorization of the Secretary of State.

MONSON ACADEMY TO OPEN
MONSON, Mass., March 17 (Special).—Preparations for the opening of Monson Academy, an endowed college preparatory boarding and day school for boys, are nearing completion. Bertram A. Stroheim will be master of the academy, and a six-year course preparing for admission to the better colleges and technical schools will be offered. Formal opening is planned for this fall.

IN PLANNING your trip to Concord, N. H., you can arrange to make our store your headquarters and have your telegrams and letters sent here.

DERBY'S
22-24 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

EDWARD RATHJEN
BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERING.
HAIR MATTRESSES AND BOX
SPRINGS RE-MADE. SLIP
COVERS TO ORDER.

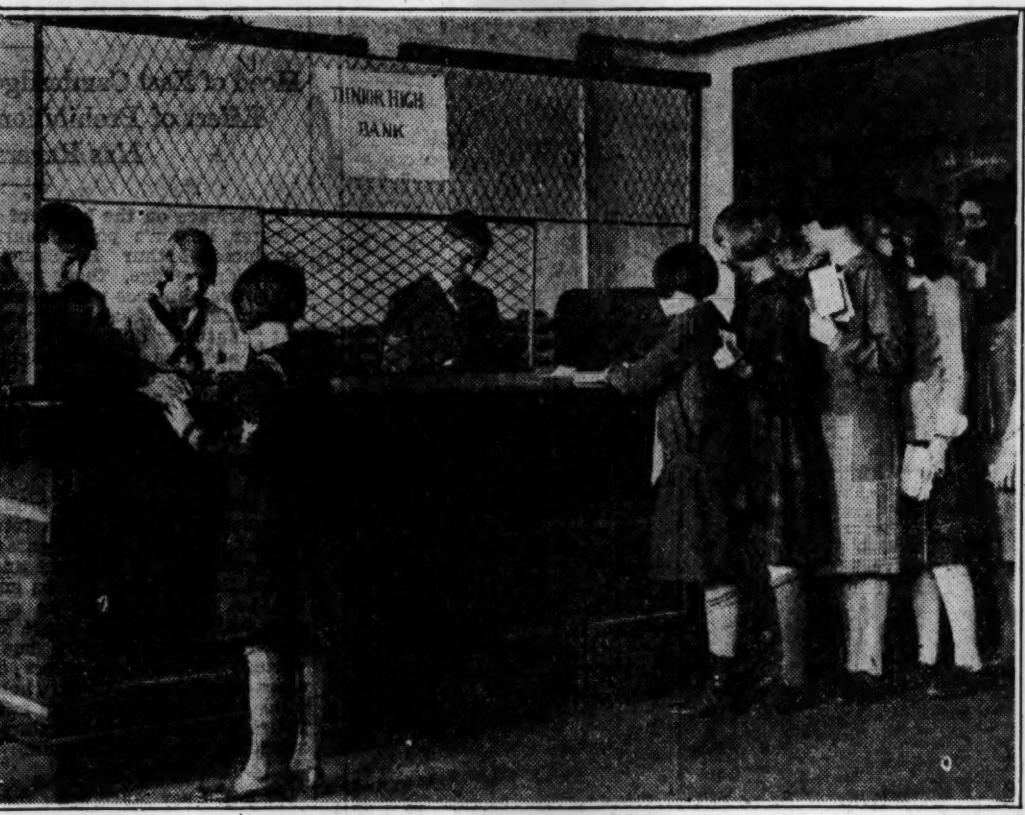
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Auto delivery throughout Hudson, Essex
and Bergen Counties.

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AND FRESH AIR**
Overcome the acute ventilating problem of cold weather and maintain that pleasing "fresh air" atmosphere by using Rentry Crystal. Rentry Crystal is a new, efficient, and economical device for freshening and purifying the air. It is made of a special material which absorbs and releases the fresh air. It is easy to use and does not require any special equipment. It is available in a variety of colors and designs to suit your taste. Price \$1.50 per unit. Send for booklet.

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layers, young, healthy, more tender, Rhode Island
White, Buff, Rock, Wyandotte, Orpington,
Leghorns, Anconas. Price right. Caring for
it will save you money. Write today.
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or Home**
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Green Glass Shade
Shade made in 32 pleasing
White, Green, Yellow, Orange,
inside in brushed
brass or statuary
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Price \$13.00
VERDELITE
PREVENTS EYE STRAIN
Farley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill., U. S. A.

"Going to the Bank" at Junior High, Lexington, Mass.



On Thursdays a Complete Staff, Cashier, Tellers, and Clerks, Conducts Business With Depositors and Other Customers. Lexington's School Bank Instruction Methods Have Attracted Wide Attention

IT'S SCHOOL BANK DAY SO DAD AND SON DO THEIR PART

(Continued from Page 1)

693.67 in pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters and other amounts.

How about withdrawals?
A child can withdraw any sum up to one dollar any time he desires without consent of the parents. Any amount of more than \$1 must be sanctioned by the parents.

Is this privilege abused?
Out of 1773 depositors in two years there have been 235 withdrawals totalling \$115.48.

This is the record of two years of savings on the part of school children in the towns of Lexington and Bedford.

Do the merchants feel any reaction?
Mr. Worthen says:

"No, the merchants as a whole are far-sighted enough to know that the juvenile saver of pennies today will be the future saver of dollars and a valuable asset to any community."

Some Rooms 100 Per Cent
In some of the school buildings every child has a bank book. In one or two cases there are a few who have not joined the ranks. The deposits range all the way from a cent to a dollar.

Now, what becomes of the quarter Son got from Dad?
On Thursdays at the Junior High, a regular bank is put into operation, grilling windows, cashiers, tellers and clerks, at their regular stations. Here, under the direction of Miss Gertrude Miller, teacher in the commercial course, the pupils go through the practical operation of running a bank.

In the Lexington system the teacher is relieved of all responsibility as far as handling money is concerned. There was a time when she received the cash, locked it in a drawer in her desk and at certain intervals turned it into the bank. Now the bank comes to the schoolroom.

Under State Supervision
All of this work, of course, is conducted by strict state laws. The school savings act was passed by the state Legislature many years ago.

Another feature, and one that is carried out in but one other town in the State is the class in practical banking conducted by the bank at different intervals for the junior high pupils.

"VERA" Markers
The original transparent loose markers have been for thirteen years conceded by many to be the best ever. Most appreciative letters have been received to that effect from those who have tried all others. Gratifying expressions from students and sample marker for 2-cent stamp.
C. J. KORDULA
Baltimore, Md., Station F

The Candies of WIRTH
Their Luncheons and Teas
And exclusive line of novelties make Wirth a slogan as well as a name. Come in! We know you'll say the same!

WIRTH'S
237 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Next to Christian Science Church Park

Songs of Worship
CALL THE LORD THY
SURE SALVATION..... \$.50
Text from the Scriptures. Music by Beatrice Macgowan Scott. Medium Voice.
SING, O DAUGHTER OF ZION..... \$.50
Text from the Scriptures. Music by Charles H. Bohann. Medium Voice.
THE COMFORTER..... \$.50
Text from the Scriptures. Music by M. Young. Medium Voice.

NOV IS COME SALVATION
AND STRENGTH
Text from the Scriptures. Music by Eliza M. Young. Medium Voice.
AWAKE THOU THAT SLEEPERS..... \$.75
Text partly Scriptural. Music by Walter Roy. Medium to High Voice.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., Publishers
429 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**RUG
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and
Oriental Repairing
Our Watchwords Are—
"Courtesy and Service"
Adams & Swett
ROXBURY, MASS.
Rug Cleaners for 70 Years
Roxbury 9800-9801

**THANK
YOU!**
We very much appreciate the response to our advertising in the James Stropper in the Christian Science Monitor.
You who use the James Stropper, please remember—Each stropper carries our guarantee that the user will enjoy better, smoother shaves than ever before.
So confident are we in the quality and usefulness of this stropper that we offer gladly to correct any trouble without cost to the owner.
Our business is not merely to sell stroppers but to provide men with a service for better shaving.
Dudley Freeman Co.
207 South Street, Boston, Mass.

COURT ATTACK DRAWS ANSWER

Senator Robinson Disputes
Borah-Reed Views in
Speech at St. Louis

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., March 17 (AP)—Senators conducting the public campaign against the decision in favor of American entry into the World Court were taken to task here by Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader in the Senate.

Naming specifically William E. Borah (R.), Idaho, and James A. Reed (D.), Missouri, as the leaders in this campaign, Senator Robinson declared in an address before the Chamber of Commerce that the efforts to use this issue to defeat senators supporting the Court "is certain in the end to bring humiliation to the intermeddlers."

The world tribunal, he said, has "justified itself, and a senator who proposed no substitute renders no service fruitful of benefits, now or hereafter, by undermining the confidence of our people in the Court."

Those who voted for adherence kept faith with their party platforms, while those who voted against the resolution disregarded their instructions. Admittedly, a senator is at liberty to repudiate his platform and to hurry away from his party in any direction he chooses. But a senator who does this will not be taken seriously when he arraigns those who continue loyal to their party."

"Gag rule" was not invoked in the World Court fight, he continued, adding that opponents had had ample time to prepare for the debate which the Senate by a vote of 72 to 3 had decreed should open last December. He asserted that opponents of the court hesitated and apparently engaged in the debate only when it was necessary to prevent a vote, and that the gag rule was invoked only after opponents had rejected all efforts at an agreement to fix a time for a vote.

Finally, the Democratic leader declared the effort to make the court a paramount political issue "evinces a misconception of the true relationship of the subject to other current issues."

READING LIGHT CONTRACT
The municipal light commissioners of Reading have contracted with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston for the supply of electric service under the Edison Company's co-operative wholesale high tension rate.

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Trucking Rigging
Motor Transportation
Safe and Machinery Moving
51 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.
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That Improves with Age. Not
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MEDIUM OR HIGH GLOSS
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"The Sunshine Belt to the Orient"
Japan • China
India • Egypt
EVERY fortnight a palatial President Liner sails from Boston and New York for the Orient and Round the World.
Calls are made at Havana, Panama, Los Angeles, San Francisco [a sailing every Saturday from San Francisco], Honolulu, Japan, China, the Philippines, Malaya, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Italy and France before crossing the Atlantic.
Big, fine liners, they are broad of beam, steady and comfortable. Luxuriously appointed, commodious and providing a world-famous cuisine.
177 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

New York's Flower Show Has "Garden of Fragrance"

Throngs Attend Opening of Thirteenth Annual International Exhibit—President Coolidge Offers Medal for New Bloom

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 16.—It is "Flower-week" in New York City. With the opening of the doors of the Grand Central Palace, the thirteenth International Flower Show, under the auspices of the New York Horticultural Society and the New York Florists' Club, spread its beauty before a public that had demonstrated its interest by waiting long before the doors opened. The exhibition will continue through this week.

The encouragement to make this show a notable one has come from many sources. For the first time in the history of the International Flower Show, a President of the United States has not only sent a message of welcome, but has offered a prize. A gold medal for the "most meritorious new flower or plant" is sponsored by President Coolidge, and will be presented to the winner by William M. Jardine United States Secretary of Agriculture.

Total of \$26,000 in Prizes
Other donors of prizes have offered a total of \$26,000 in cash and trophies. In addition there will be a number of special prizes. More than 700 entries have been made in the various classes, which number more than 300.

One of the distinctly new features is the competition in suburban lot planting. The exhibitors were asked to produce in miniature a house with garden and grounds covering a plot 100 by 200 feet. First prize in this group was awarded to Edwin Beckett, gardener for Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, of Purchase.

The "Garden of Fragrance" is another innovation. There is only one in this class—that entered by F. R. Pierson of Tarrytown, but the interest aroused has proved so great that this branch of horticultural effort will be continued.

**Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream**
Service at all hours
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C. C. WHITEMORE
1084 Boylston St. Boston

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All
Parts of United States and Canada
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124 Tremont St., Boston Liberty 4317

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NATIONAL BANK**
ESTABLISHED IN 1890
In the Center of Business Activity
**CITIZENS
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LOS ANGELES

**Bon Voyage
Gift Baskets
The Year 'Round**
—Beautiful gifts for the traveler, for a birthday greeting, or for the shut-in friend.
—Baskets are filled to overflowing with Elite dainties and fruits of sunny California.
The Elite
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1901 Broadway Blvd. 154 E. Colorado St.
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Ford
**Costs More to Build
Is Worth More—
Yet Sells for Less**

If any other manufacturer endeavored to produce a car similar to the Ford according to the high standards of quality in material and workmanship used by the Ford Motor Company and with the same tried and proved design it would be impossible to offer it at anything like the present low Ford prices.

If, on the other hand, the Ford Motor Company would substitute ordinary design for the basic Ford features, Ford cars could be produced and sold for less than the present Ford prices. Yet by so doing, Ford simplicity, durability and reliability would fall below the standard insisted upon by the Ford Motor Company and established throughout twenty-two years of leadership.

Just think! 13,000,000 model T Ford cars have been produced since 1908—almost as many automobiles as were built by all other manufacturers combined. In 1925, almost 2,000,000 Ford cars and trucks were built and sold—and plans for 1926 call for the production of even more than 2,000,000.

Today, more than ever, the Ford car is the most popular automobile in the world.

It was the superiority of Ford design in 1908 that established Ford leadership. It is this same Ford design, improved but basically unchanged, that is continuing to make the Ford car the outstanding leader among all automobiles.

**Features that Contribute to Ford
Simplicity—Durability—Reliability**

Three-Point Motor Suspension
Simple, Dependable Lubrication
Thermo-Syphon Cooling System
Planetary Transmission
Dual Ignition System
Left-Hand Drive
Torque Tube Drive
Multiple Disc-in-oil Clutch

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

TOURING \$310
New Prices
TUDOR SEDAN \$520
COUPE \$500
RUNABOUT \$290
FORDOR SEDAN \$565

Closed car prices include starter and demountable rims. All prices f. o. b. Detroit

These low prices are sure to create a tremendous demand this spring for all types. To insure prompt delivery—place your order now

"We have never lowered the quality of the car to reduce the price"

are finding much to delight them at the Grand Central Palace Exhibition. In the larger squares are found formal landscape effects. Elsewhere is the charm of natural woodland touches, with crocuses and mossy stones and tempting earthy smells. Rose-rambling over white picket fences, and front yards filled with homelike flowers are to be seen. In short, almost all blooms that are beautiful from greenhouses and open fields, big estates and cottage door-yards are represented in the display.

ARMISTICE HOLIDAY BILL LOSES IN SENATE

By a vote of 17 to 13, without calling for roll call, the Massachusetts Senate rejected a measure, sponsored and vigorously pushed by the American Legion, which would make "Armistice Day" a legal holiday.

The bill was rejected on a rising vote, and since only four senators, less than the required number, asked for a roll call the members did not go on record except as they spoke on the bill. The debate occupied most of the afternoon.

Gaspar G. Bacon, John W. McCormack, and William I. Hennessey, all of Boston, spoke for the bill, and J. Bradford Davis of Haverhill, Eben S. Draper of Hopedale, James G. Moran of Mansfield, and George D. Chamberlain of Springfield, spoke in opposition.

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Tinting and Paperhanging**
WILLIAM SUNDELL
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LOS ANGELES

**Bon Voyage
Gift Baskets
The Year 'Round**
—Beautiful gifts for the traveler, for a birthday greeting, or for the shut-in friend.
—Baskets are filled to overflowing with Elite dainties and fruits of sunny California.

The Elite
CATERERS AND CONFECTORS
1901 Broadway Blvd. 154 E. Colorado St.
629-641 S. Flower Street—Los Angeles, Calif.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHECKS EUROPE

Central and North Europe Lack Work—Belgium and Italy Prosper

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON, March 3.—The official unemployment statistics for Germany and the adjoining countries indicate that the depression of exceptional severity, which first began to cause concern three months ago, has rapidly grown more serious in the new year.

At the moment of writing there is no sign that it has reached its limit, despite the expectation that with an influx of American and British capital into Germany, following the Locarno settlement, it would be possible to arrest the downward movement and start to climb again. It seems quite likely that the check will not take place until German trade is in a similar plight to that of two years ago.

There were then just under 2,000,000 on the register for unemployed benefit. At the beginning of 1925 this was down to 500,000, and a steady improvement reduced the figures to below 200,000 by the middle of the summer. From that time the increase has been rapid, the figures rising just under 500,000 in November, and to over 1,000,000 before the end of the year. In the last two weeks of 1925, 400,000 were added, and in the first two weeks of 1926 nearly 300,000 more, bringing the total to 1,762,000.

Germany More Industrial

Naturally the increases are not so sensational in the neighboring countries which trade extensively with Germany, for the reason that they are not so predominantly industrial, but the concurrent growth of unemployment does suggest the operation of similar causes and effects over a large area of central and northern Europe.

In Poland the official number of unemployed at the beginning of 1925 was 150,000. This had grown to 219,000 by November, to 261,000 by December, and to 328,000 by Jan. 9 of this year. In Czechoslovakia and Hungary, on the other hand, the substantial change is indicated by the official figures, but in Austria the number of persons receiving insurance benefit at the end of 1924 was 113,000; at the end of November last year, 152,000 (about the same as at the beginning of the year); and 212,000 in the middle of January, when all the signs pointed to a further substantial increase.

Danish Unemployment High

In Denmark great concern was caused in December when the figure reached 73,000, the highest ever recorded in that small country, but early in the new year even this position became a cause of no concern, the unions reported that a total of 84,000 members were receiving benefit. As these figures only refer to union members, it is assumed that the total for the country is much higher, and that one out of three persons engaged in industry is now unemployed.

In Sweden also the official figures are based mainly on reports from the trade unions. These show that, as compared with about 10,000 unemployed, out of a total of 1,000,000 at the beginning of 1925, there was an increase to 18,000 by November and just over 20,000 at the beginning of this year.

In Norway there was an increase from 14,000 at the end of 1924 to 26,000 at the end of 1925. In Switzerland there was a comparatively small increase from 9,000 to 12,000 during 1925. In Holland, with about 20,000 on the state unemployment register and many thousands unregistered laborers out of work, there was little change during 1925.

Belgium Busy

In Belgium, although much short-time is worked, there is little total unemployment, only just over 4000 persons, out of a total of over 500,000, being on the register. France has only 11,000 registered, and as few as 550 receive public assistance, these figures having remained almost stationary throughout 1925. In Italy the figures indicate a steady restoration of trade and industry. From just under 200,000 unemployed at the end of 1924, there was a fall to 86,000 by the autumn.

These statistics reveal an astonishing contrast between the industrial conditions in the principal continental countries, and it is heightened by the statement, the accuracy of which there is no reason to doubt, that in Germany, Austria, and Scandinavia, the actual number of persons unemployed is much greater than the official figures, owing to the fact that many are not registered for benefit.

Careful observers assert that the main cause is the lack of purchasing power among the mass of the people in this wide region, and it is further suggested that the tariff barriers which have been raised since the war are preventing the flow of commerce necessary for recovery in countries so interdependent.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE TESTS TO CONTINUE

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Wireless telephony between the United States and Europe will not be put on a commercial basis until the possibility of interference is eliminated, officials of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company announce.

Further research will be made on the basis of suggestions for improvement, the officials said, discussing the public demand for a two-way communication was maintained for four hours between New York and London. The experiments will be continued by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Radio Corporation of America, and the British Post Office until it is assured commercial operation will be practicable.

RETAINS SUPREME PENALTY RICHMOND, Va., March 9 (Special Correspondence)—The bill of Mrs. Sarah Lee Fain, member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Norfolk, abolishing capital punishment in all but three criminal cases, has been definitely defeated the House refusing to engross it. Mrs. Fain made an eloquent plea in behalf of her bill.

Ship Model Prize Goes to Boy Scout

Lad Wins \$150 and Sea Trip for Miniature 1750 Danish Barken

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, March 17.—The sum of \$150 and a one-day ocean trip has been given to Borge Roos, a Boy Scout, of Elizabeth, N. J., as a special award for construction of a model of the Danish barken "Anna," entered in the ship-model contest conducted by the American Marine Association for members of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York.

Scout Roos is 16 years old. He completed the barken Anna, a typical Danish trading vessel of 1750, after two trips to Denmark, where he first read news of this ship and directions for building a reproduction. The project of building a model interested him before the Boy Scout ship model contest was announced. It happened, however, that he completed his work just before the day of the American Marine Exposition.

While the barken Anna was said by many to be the best entry, it did not win one of the regular prizes because Scout Roos had had the advantage of working on it a longer time than had the other contestants. The Anna, however, was considered so good that a prominent shipping firm, Riley and Kendall, offered its builder \$150 for it.

Based on the price of \$150 for 20 pounds, or \$15,000 a ton, Scout Roos' model sold for 200 times more than the United States Shipping Board can realize for ton dead weight on its war-time built craft.

High as this rate may seem, it pays the youthful builder only a small amount for his time, according to his own analysis. Scout Roos has declared that he put about \$50 worth of material into the model and spent 1000 hours in the building of it, which averaged about 10 cents an hour.

In addition, Scout Roos will have as a reward a short ocean voyage. With the other winners he will leave here on March 19 on board the Old Dominion steamship Hamilton, will arrive at Norfolk on the following day, and pass a day there sight-seeing. The following day he will go by way of Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River to Washington, returning to New York City by rail.



Sambo had spent two nights in the front-line trenches. The shells had been falling thick and fast. At a very critical moment the lieutenant found his way over to the disconsolate Negro, and said, "Take this message over to the captain, and don't try to come back."

"Yes, sah," replied Sambo, "and is where the captain is any nearer Savannah, Georgia?"

"I see," he said, "that coal has gone up again."

"Has it?" she replied.

"And they're raising the rents," he continued.

"Well," she exclaimed, "if you wish to have our engagement broken off, why don't you say so. I dislike for anyone to beat around the bush."—Pearson's.

The National Association of Cleaners and Dyers reports that the American people spent \$250,000,000 last year to have their clothes cleaned and dyed. A vote of thanks has been tendered the man who invented taxicab mudguards.—Life.

Ole Oleson had been working as an engine wiper and his boss, a thrifty man, had been coaching him for promotion to fireman with such advice as: "Now, Ole, don't waste a drop of oil—that costs money. And don't waste the waste, either—that's getting expensive, too."

When Ole went up to be questioned on his eligibility for an engine man, he was asked: "Suppose you are on your engine on a single track. You go round a curve, and you see rushing toward you an express. What would you do?"

To which Ole replied, "I grab the oil can; I grab the waste—and I jump."—Utility News.

Old Father Grimes, that good old man,

We'll never abjure his fame; Cold marble may not laud him, but An apple bears his name.

—Newark Advocate.

Here's to the porter, handy man, The well-known "George" of fame; Some people may not tip him, but An apple bears his name.

SALARY RISES ADVISED FOR FEDERAL JUDGES

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Salary increases for federal judges were approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee in reporting a bill by James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri.

The salary of the chief justice would be increased from \$15,000 to \$21,000. Associate justices of the Supreme Court would receive \$20,000, instead of \$14,500; circuit judges \$15,000, instead of \$8,500, and district judges \$12,500, instead of \$7,500.

PAPAL ENVOY QUIETS LAITY

Expulsion by Mexico of Alien Priests Brings Native Promotions

MEXICO CITY, March 17 (Special)—The new Papal delegate to Mexico, Archbishop George J. Caruana, has taken official possession of nuncio headquarters where he received numerous high officials of the Roman Catholic Church. He has forbidden for himself an official reception such as is customary throughout the Roman Catholic world, probably in order to avoid giving offense to the government or an excuse for interfering.

The archbishop seems to be disconcerting rapidly the Roman Catholic skin and calming excitement engendered by the expulsion of foreign priests and the closing of schools, colleges and nunneries. The archbishop, it is reported, will make no effort to obtain the return of expelled foreign priests, as he is said to believe that Mexico has sufficient clergy to supply all the needs of the Mexican church.

Among many Mexican priests the expulsion of foreign priests, it is explained, answers a national desire of long standing. More than half of the more than 40 priests attached to the cathedral here were foreigners and filled most of the desirable positions, getting fully twice the salary of the Mexicans, most of whom acted as assistant priests, it is explained. Since the withdrawal of foreign priests, Mexicans have been advanced to high positions.

Friendly Help for Mexico

Asked by American Layman

CHICAGO, March 17 (AP)—There is much misunderstanding in the United States regarding the purpose of the present Mexican Government and the condition of affairs in Mexico, in the opinion of Dr. R. E. Diffendorfer of New York, of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has just returned from Mexico, going there to study the religious question.

What Mexico needs, the churchman said, is the friendly help of America rather than any embarrassment of the present government by withdrawal of recognition, and intervention should be very remote from thought, he averred.

In a statement issued at the office of the World Service Commission, Dr. Diffendorfer said:

"The efforts of the present Mexican Government to reconstruct the country socially and economically and to establish a Nation-wide public school system against tremendous odds, should be appreciated and commended by every thoughtful and liberty-loving American."

The religious question resulting from the Government's attempt to enforce provisions of the Constitution of 1917, which separates all schools from church control, the statement said.

"We have assured the Government," Dr. Diffendorfer reported, "that we intend to obey the law and even go farther, to support the Government and to give every possible aid in the education and training of an intelligent group of people who will participate honestly and effectively in a democratic government."

WESTERN ROADS ASK RATE DECISION

Want Favorable Action by Federal Commission

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, March 10.—The western railroads have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a favorable report on their application for a rate increase, following the completion of full hearings on the question.

The net earnings of eastern and southern roads have increased during the past five years, the brief maintains, while those of the western roads have failed to show corresponding improvement. Particular attention is given to the rates on agricultural products and livestock, it being charged that during the period of depression such rates were given preferred treatment, and that under the proposed advances "they will still be in a relatively favored situation in respect to other commodities, compared with the period before the war."

After some debate, the rate increase sought by the roads, the request for which was filed last summer, was placed at 5 per cent, although 11 per cent would have been essential, the roads then maintained, to place their earnings on the basis of a "fair return" as contemplated by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

REPUBLICANS FAVOR LARGER PENSION FUND

TRENTON, N. J., March 17 (Special)—New Jersey public school teachers achieved what they regard as an important victory when the Republican joint conference committee of the Legislature voted to add \$900,000 to the sum to be granted the teachers' pension fund. This increase will bring the fund up to \$2,318,000. This is a few thousand dollars short of the amount the teachers had asked.

The increase in the pension fund will come at the expense of the proposed new normal school in Jersey City, for which the appropriation bill provides \$900,000. In view of the fact that 11 Democrats of the Hudson County delegation are pledged to stand by the normal school appropriation, it is regarded here that there will be a strong contest of the joint committee's action in the Assembly.

INVENTOR HEADS OIL COMPANY

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—B. C. Holmes, discoverer of the gasoline cracking process which bears his name, has been elected president of the Texas Company. He succeeds Amos L. Beaty, who was made chairman of the board to replace E. C. Lufkin, who resigned recently. Mr. Holmes has been with the Texas Company since its incorporation in 1902.



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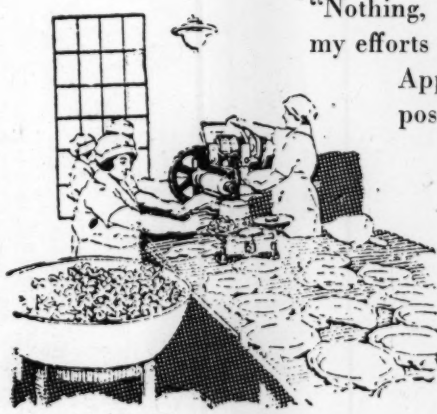
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"Then midsummer comes along, and back I go to those chosen orchards—to assure myself that they have been properly sprayed and cared for; that wind and hail have brought no grief to the ripening fruit. And again I'm there at harvest time to supervise picking, grading and transfer to points of storage."



Bottom paste rolled and placed in plate. Apple pieces weighed, tumbled in, sweetened, spiced.

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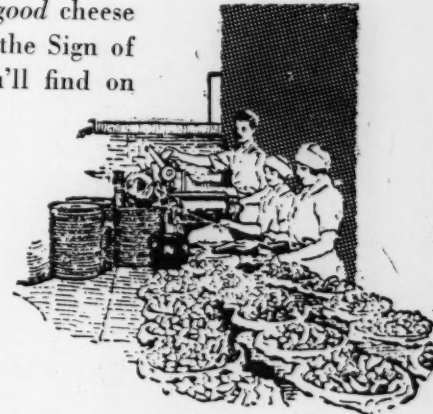
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Boston, Mass. 637 Atlantic Avenue 44 Battery March Street 12 Bowdoin Square 490 Boylston Street 476 Broadway 42 Bromfield Street 156 Canal Street 123 Causeway Street 23 City Square 1138 Columbus Ave. 15 Cornhill 786 Dudley Street 180 Federal Street 20 Hanover Street 128 Hanover Street 226 Huntington Avenue 9 North Washington Street 9 Park Square 5 Somerset Street 170 State Street 50 Summer Street	Cambridge, Mass. 228 Main Street 653 Massachusetts Avenue 1326 Massachusetts Avenue	Everett, Mass. 437 Broadway	Lowell, Mass. 245 Central Street 25 Merrimac Street 418 Middlesex Street	Pawtucket, R. I. 217 Main Street	Troy, N. Y. 319 River Street
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	Cleveland, Ohio 5496 Broadway	Hartford, Conn. 220 Asylum Street 631 Main Street 711 Main Street 28 Union Place	Malden, Mass. 15 Pleasant Street	Rochester, N. Y. 55 Main Street 149 Main Street 14 State Street	Waltham, Mass. 300 Moody Street
			Manchester, N. H. 972 Elm Street	Salem, Mass. 214 Essex Street	Waterbury, Conn. 30 North Main Street
			New Bedford, Mass. 849 Purchase Street	Schenectady, N. Y. 422 State Street	Worcester, Mass. 190 Front Street 289 Main Street 422 Main Street 564 Main Street
			Newton, Mass. 257 Washington Street	Somerville, Mass. 19 Union Square	



Paste for top crust is rolled and placed over filling. Special machine then crinkles edges.

SUNSET STORIES

The Great Playroom Picture Gallery

WHEN the new house was almost finished there was one thing in the playroom that puzzled Helen and Robert every time they thought of it, and that was a window that didn't seem to be a window. It was square, for one thing, and although it was quite large it had only one pane of glass and no window sash and no window sill, and so it wasn't like a window at all except that you could look through it. All the other places you could look through were regular windows, that had sashes and window panes and fixtures for window shades to pull up and down. But this place was just a neat hole in the wall, and when Helen and Robert told their father they didn't think it looked like a window, their father told them that they were quite right, and that it wasn't a window. And when they asked him what it was, he said it was going to be the Great Playroom Picture Gallery. But that was being mystifying, as parents so often like to be.

"I don't see how you can have a picture gallery without pictures," said Robert. "And that isn't going to be anything but a pane of glass anyway."

"He means something," said Helen, "but I'm sure I don't see what he means. And there'd have to be a lot of pictures to make a picture gallery, even if a big pane of glass was a picture."

But there it was, a neat hole in the wall. And when Robert and Helen looked through it they could

see quite a distance across the lake and over the hills to where the sun went down. Just like looking out of any regular window.

Then the painters came to finish the playroom, and when Robert and Helen got home from school they hurried upstairs to see how it looked. "I don't see that funny window at all," said Robert.

"You're looking right at it," said Helen. "I begin to see what Father meant. He's had a picture frame painted round it."

"Why, so he has?" exclaimed Robert. "It's gilded like a regular picture frame. I thought it was a picture."

"It is a picture," said Helen. "He's put a frame round the lake and the hills, and that makes them a picture."

"But I don't see how you'd call it a whole gallery of pictures," said Robert.

"Neither do I," said Helen, "but it does make a nice picture."

"I think it's better than a painted picture," said Robert. "You can see people moving in it."

"I know what he meant," said Helen. "It's a picture gallery because the picture isn't always just the same, and so it's as if there were a lot of pictures. See how different it is now, with the clouds going across the hills."

"And it will be altogether different by moonlight," said Robert. "And I've discovered something else. When you move round it's a different picture from every place in the room."

The Library

Trinity College Library

Dublin Special Correspondence

THE library of Trinity College is the foremost in Ireland, and is one of the great libraries of the world. With the Bodleian, the British Museum, the Cambridge University, and the Edinburgh Advocate libraries, it has the right to a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. It is the library of the university which boasts the names of numerous great Irishmen on its roll, including those of Burke, Goldsmith and Dean Swift—the university which, though noted for its loyalty to the English Crown, has, nevertheless, produced its quota of "rebels," and which, now that Ireland is self-governing, has given much valued support and counsel to the young Free State Government. Today the library of Trinity numbers well over 380,000 books and its collection of early Celtic manuscripts is unsurpassed.

Founding

The founding of the library dates shortly after the battle of Kinsale in 1601, at which Queen Elizabeth's troops defeated the Spaniards. The soldiers wishing to commemorate their victory set aside a sum of money—by some put at £700 and by others at £1500—for the purchase of books for the new university in Dublin. This money was raised partly out of the booty of the campaign and partly from arrears of pay owing to the soldiers—such are the doubtful beginnings of great institutions. The task of selecting the books was given to one James Ussher—a fellow of Trinity afterward to become Primate of Ireland—and he and a colleague, Luke Challoner, went book hunting in London, where they happened to meet Sir Thomas Bodley—another library founder—engaged in similar pursuit. After the Primate's passing, some difficulty was experienced in obtaining the collection for Trinity. But for Cromwell's intervention the books might have gone abroad to the King of Denmark or to Cardinal Mazarin, both of whom had made high offers for them. The army stopped in again and secured the Primate's collection for the college.

The library was very inadequately housed until 1732, when the present

beautiful edifice was completed. Its "long room" is 240 feet long and is like a wide and lofty corridor, or the aisle of a cathedral, with little chapels of books on either side. It is lighted by nearly a hundred immense windows. There are two ranks of pedestals bearing the busts of noted Trinity men, and the reverent old guide who took me round paused respectfully before the bust of one of the famous "rebels," "There's Goldsmith, poor fellow." And later, "There's the dean. Look at him, the scamp." The poor, bitter dean stood scowling at us with the mellowed leathern folios behind him, the noise of their praise, blame and wrangling now dulled and almost silenced by time.

Gifts to Trinity have been constant and generous. Lucky, the historian, left a valuable collection of some 600 volumes in 1912. From the beginning Ireland has always given of her best. There were many bequests of manuscripts: the Sebright collection of Celtic books, including the Book of Leinster, a twelfth century folio from which has been drawn the mythical period of early Irish history; the deeds of Cuchullin and Conchobar; and in the early nineteenth century the Book of Kells—to mention no others.

The Book of Kells

The Book of Kells is undoubtedly the gem of the collection. It is an illuminated vellum manuscript of 339 leaves, quarto, and it is believed to date from the eighth century. The Book of Kells contains the Four Gospels, done in Latin chiefly after the text of the Vulgate. The artist is unknown. The intricacy and melody of the illustrations are remarkable. Its colors are subdued, unlike those of the usual early illuminated manuscripts; but the book is a triumph of originality, intricacy and delicacy of design. One enthusiast discovered with the aid of a microscope 158 interlacings of bands and ribbons in the space of one inch!

Among the Celtic manuscripts are the Book of Armagh, the Book of Dimma and the Book of Mulling. In ancient times it was believed that water poured over Celtic manuscripts of the Gospels had curative powers, and one may yet see water stains on many of the manuscripts.

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The Library's "Long Room," With Its Busts of Noted Trinity Men



Courtesy of Trinity College, Dublin

One can mention only a few of the library's treasures and curiosities. There is a first folio Shakespeare bought for 22½ guineas in 1806. There are a Caxton and a beautiful Koran, and what, according to a doubtful gentleman called Theseus Ambrosius, is reputed to be the devil's autograph in cipher, printed in 1539! The most any learned commentator has been able to say of the code is that many of its characters resemble toasting forks!

Not a Public Library

Trinity is not a public library in the popular sense. Like the Bodleian at Oxford it is essentially the library of an old and scholarly foundation. It is nominally open only to Trinity men and to men of the sister English universities, although it throws open its door to all bona fide students. Unlike the big municipal and state libraries of England and America, which cater to the growing demands of the general public—Trinity does not place its claim to recognition on an ultra efficient organization flexible to the needs of such a public. Its system is adequate to the customary university demands and to those of the scholar.

The library receives an annual grant, but it must be borne in mind that European universities have been greatly impoverished—Dublin among them—and many of the plans and developments made possible by large and increasing endowments, are not possible on this site owing to the lack of them.

FRENCH OCCUPY NEBK
BEIRUT, Syria, March 16 (AP)—A French column has occupied Nebk, near Damascus, which was held by rebels. The French claim to have suffered only slight losses, despite the violent nature of the fighting. The action continues.

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WOMEN TO WORK FOR ARBITRATION

Pilgrimage From All Points
May Converge on London
in Early Summer

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 6—Over 20 women's organizations were represented at a preliminary conference in London recently. It was convened by the Women's International League to consider the possibilities of an arbitration pilgrimage in the early summer along five or six main routes from north, south, east and west, converging on London, and closing with a mass demonstration in Hyde Park.

Miss K. D. Courtney, chairman of the league, who presided, said 1926 was a fitting year for such topics as disarmament and arbitration, and it therefore afforded a good opportunity for women to meet together to influence these aims. A letter was read from Prof. Gilbert Murray, approving the proposed pilgrimage as likely to arouse interest and influence public opinion in all parts of the country.

Settlement of Disputes
Mrs. Innes, a member of the executive committee, said that arbitration and disarmament were very closely connected, because until there was a sense of security, nations would not disarm. The peaceful settlement of international disputes was the first and surest step toward disarmament. Miss Maude Royden claimed that the history of Great Britain in the past in connection with international arbitration had been a very fine one, which made her present lethargy all the more distressing. There was a time when England was in the vanguard, as in the case of the Alabama claim by the United States. Armaments were a symptom rather than a disease, and would be the more likely to go when there was a real sense of security.

International Justice
Mrs. Barbara Drake, the economist, pointed out that they no longer went about with revolvers, because national justice had developed. In the future, when international justice had also become developed, armaments would tend to fall away as expensive luxuries.

Miss Helen Ward stressed the advantages of a pilgrimage. It was cheap, self-advertising, and popular

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DUTCH PRISON REFORMS GO ON

Dr. N. Muller Views Progress Made as Forming a Basis for a New Era

THE HAGUE, March 2 (Special Correspondence)—As a result of the changed views about the punishment of criminals, the treatment of the inhabitants of Dutch prisons has lately been improved.

Dr. N. Muller of Alkmaar, a well-known authority on this subject and a staunch supporter of prison reforms, asked by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor to express his opinion on the subject, said: "The improvements are not yet very important, but probably they will form the basis for a new era. The 'privileges' open the possibility to a somewhat milder treatment for the prisoners. I have already heard from a director of a penitentiary that since the introduction of these privileges punishment has become less frequent, as the prisoners abstain from forbidden acts, being anxious to retain their newly acquired privileges."

In an article on the same subject, Dr. Muller points to the fact that among judicial authorities the interest in conditional sentences and supervision of convicted persons under age is considerably increasing.

The privileges are graded into general and special deviations. The first, consisting in more favorable regulations for visitors and for buying victuals in the canteen; a more liberal use of the library and permission to assist at lectures and recitals are granted to all prisoners of a certain penitentiary. The second, a more far-reaching and comprehensive class, is allowed to those who by their individual conduct are entitled to better treatment.

Apart from these concessions, the influence of which depends, of course, very much upon the way in which they are applied by the officials, it is stipulated that the prison newspaper, published first only for one special ward, has become available for all prisoners.

Another evidence of a more liberal tendency consists in a greater freedom for religious sects to visit the prisoners. Until the above mentioned ministerial decree, it was only possible for the one Protestant

clergyman, the one Roman Catholic priest, and the one Jewish rabbi, officially attached to the prison, to care for the spiritual welfare of the convicts. A new article has been added, saying, that as far as it is possible, pastors of other denominations will be given the opportunity to promote the religious interests of those belonging to the same denomination.

In connection with a more individual treatment of prisoners, a ministerial decree of Oct. 13, 1925, prescribes that for those imprisoned for a certain period a number of data must be collected, regarding origin and past, corporeal and mental condition, important events during the punishment, medical observations. Such data may be of significant value in cases of recidivism and also for coming to decisions when after imprisonment the convicts return to social life.

BOY SCOUTS TO MEET IN BERNESE OBERLAND

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 6—Delegates from some 40 different nations will be assembled at Kandersteg, in the Bernese Oberland, in August for the fourth international Boy Scout congress. The Scout congress is held every two years. The first was held in 1920, in London, the second at Paris in 1922, and the third at Copenhagen in 1924. Switzerland has been chosen for the fourth congress in recognition of the cordial invitation of the Fédération des Eclaireurs Suisses, and at Kandersteg the Scouts' Alpine Club and International Chalet are established.

Simultaneously with the holding of the congress, in which the official delegates will take part, a great international reunion of scout masters (chefs de troupe) will be held. The Federal Council are interesting themselves in the congress, and will give an official reception to the delegates.

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'DISOBEDIENCE' NOT PRACTICAL

Bombay Speaker Says Disobedience of Caste and Creed Forbid Unity

BOMBAY, Feb. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Before a large gathering of Indian youths and students, M. A. Jinnah, leader of the Independent Party in the Indian Legislative Assembly, delivered a lecture on "India of Tomorrow."

The speaker commenced his lecture by reviewing the present situation in India. He said that in the whole country only 6 or 7 per cent of the people were literates. Commerce and industry again were at a low ebb and were almost a negligible quantity. People knew very little about the question of the defense of the country, though their young men dreamt of Swaraj every day. Their position in that respect was one of utter helplessness.

Hindu-Muslim Unity

The lecturer next touched upon the Hindu-Muslim unity. He said that he had been talking of it for many years past, and yet that unity had not been accomplished. In fact, today there was a bitter strain between the two communities. There was a worse feeling of hostility between them than there was two years ago. But even among Hindus and Muslims, madans themselves they found they were divided by castes and creeds. Then, taking their politicians, he proceeded, even among Nationalists they had Moderates, Swarajists, No-Changers, Independents, and also Nondescripts. This was the position of India at present, and he asked whether, if it continued, they would make any substantial progress and get nearer their goal of Swaraj.

The speaker desired that in the "India of tomorrow" there should be only one party, in opposition to Government. If they had that in the various legislatures of the country as the opposition party to fight the Government on all matters which were prejudicial to the interests of the country and to support it in all measures that were for the good of the people, they could achieve much.

Futility of Disobedience

Continuing, Mr. Jinnah pointed out the futility of talking of civil disobedience. He said it was not a sound practical proposition.

K. Natrajan, who presided at the meeting, observed that the non-cooperation movement was logically sound, because Government could not be carried on for a single moment without the co-operation of the people. But at the same time he confessed that the masses of the people were convinced that they would not get the same justice when Swaraj came which they now obtained at the hands of the British. He was sorry to say that even in judicial matters the Hindu magistrates and the suspected by Muhammadan parties and Muhammadan magistrates were suspected by Hindu parties.

Then they had to be fair to the minor communities, like the Jews, the Christians and the Parsis, and to make them feel that if there was Swaraj their interests would be as safe in the hands of their countrymen as they now were in the hands of the British Government.

DRYS CAMPAIGNING IN NORTH CAROLINA

Speakers in Raleigh Denounce Wet Tactics

RALEIGH, N. C., March 9 (Special)—An intensive two-day campaign for law enforcement and against methods employed by the wets came to a climax here last night with an address by Roy Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner. Other speakers taking part are: William D. Upshaw (D.), Representative from Georgia; Dr. Ernest H. Cherrish, of Hatterasville, O., secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism; Dr. Francis Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, and A. W. Barkley (D.), Representative from Kentucky.

These speakers occupied pulpits throughout the city Sunday and addressed conferences today. A feature of Sunday's activities was a mass meeting in a downtown theater, where the speakers were Dr. McBride, Mr. Upshaw and Mr. Barkley, who were introduced by Joseph Daniels, referred to by Mr. Upshaw as "the man who made the navy dry."

The speakers employed of the tactics that are being employed by the wets, and urged North Carolinians to join in combating them. They asked that no advocate of liquor, beer or wine be honored with public office. Dr. McBride contradicted numerous statements put out by the wets and branded them as false, citing figures

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DE MOLAY MOVES TO INCLUDE YOUTH OF WORLD IN ITS FOLD

Definite Steps Taken at Grand Council Sessions to Expand the Movement in Inculcating Good Citizenship

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 17 (Special)—The first concerted step toward making the Order of De Molay an organization of world-wide scope for the building of better citizenship was taken at the annual meeting here of the Grand Council, governing body of the order.

WIVES SEEK EQUAL CITIZENSHIP RIGHT

Hearings Due on Bill to Smooth Irregularity

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 17—Complete equalization of the citizenship rights of married women will be advocated at a hearing on proposed amendments to the Cable Act, the Married Women's Citizenship Act, before the House Committee on Immigration and a Senate Immigration Subcommittee.

"Single women, and some married women, now have the same right to the American nationality as men," said Miss Emma Wald, of the legal research department of the National Woman's Party. "But the Cable Act, designed to give a married woman the right of citizenship independent of her husband stops short at the woman who married an alien ineligible to citizenship in the United States. It also fails to provide for the recovery of her American citizenship after the marriage is dissolved."

"Finally it places American-born women married to aliens, though they retain their citizenship, in the same class with naturalized citizens—subject to the presumption that residence out of the United States for a certain period of time shows abandonment of their citizenship. 'No similar law applies to a man.'"

The proposed amendments on which hearings are to be held before the Senate and House committees would correct these inequalities as between men and women in the citizenship and naturalization laws.

WORKERS' PENSION ASKED BY SOCIALIST

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 17—A bill providing for the pensioning of all wage workers who are without means of support after attaining the age of 60 has been introduced by Victor L. Berger (Socialist), Representative from Wisconsin. While Congress is considering an increase in the pension of the Spanish-American and other war veterans, he believes that it should also consider a system of pensions for the veterans of industry.

"Any worker who has faithfully labored for a meager wage for 20 years or more has created more wealth than a pension in old age can repay," he asserted. "He has earned the right to be taken care of decently in his old age. These workers have made civilization possible for everybody and especially for the comfortable classes."

"Under the provisions of the bill the highest amount the Government will pay to any person—male or female—will be \$8 per week. That will permit an elderly couple to receive \$16 a week, and this help keep the family together. Those having incomes from other sources will have the amount reduced correspondingly. A certain period of citizenship and residence will be required to make one eligible to receive a pension."

PRINCETON SENIORS ELECT
PRINCETON, N. J., March 17 (AP)—Lewis Fox of Hartford, president of the National Students' Federation of America, has been elected to the Princeton senior council. Mr. Fox was chairman of the Princeton committee which arranged the National Collegiate World Court Conference held here last December.

Old Photographs
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DE MOLAY MOVES TO INCLUDE YOUTH OF WORLD IN ITS FOLD

Definite Steps Taken at Grand Council Sessions to Expand the Movement in Inculcating Good Citizenship

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 17 (Special)—The first concerted step toward making the Order of De Molay an organization of world-wide scope for the building of better citizenship was taken at the annual meeting here of the Grand Council, governing body of the order.

The council unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the naming of a committee to confer with representative Freemasons in all the civilized countries relative to organization of an international De Molay advisory board. This committee is to be appointed by Judge Alexander G. Cochran of St. Louis, Grand Master Councilor, following adjournment of the meeting here. The proposal looks to extension of the idea of good citizenship building, along lines that have proved successful with De Molay, to all parts of the world.

The committee to be named is expected to make a complete report of plans for the extension at the next annual meeting of the council which will be at Louisville, Ky., next March.

At that time it is planned to begin the first concerted move to begin the Boy Scout movement at an international character dealing with young men 16 to 21 years of age. The Boy Scout movement, which is international in scope, has to do with boys 12 to 18 years old.

Believe in Expansion
In taking this initial step the Grand Council expressed the confident belief that a world-wide organization of young men could be established which would prove a power in the upholding of high ideals and in striving for an improved world order.

A report by John H. Glazer of New York, Deputy Grand Master Councilor, recommended a plan for an educational endowment fund of \$1,000,000. The plan, which was approved without a dissenting vote, called for the issuance of honorary life memberships in the Grand Council to Freemasons throughout the United States; each membership to be had for \$100 or bought on payment of annual dues of \$10. Proceeds of the fund so derived will be used in aiding deserving boy members of De Molay in vocational and professional training.

First awards of the De Molay Legion of Honor, the highest form of recognition possible within the order, were announced by the Grand Council. These awards were to De Molay members more than 20 years of age, who have performed meritorious civic and De Molay service. A total of 183 awards were made to De Molay representatives chapters in various states. Included were these members of the first De Molay chapter, which was organized in Kansas City: Louis G. Lower, Gorman McBride, William Lewis, Averell C. Tatlock and Lester E. Pennington.

Charters were granted by the Grand Council to 162 new De Molay Chapters in the United States. These were among 360 chapters that have been operating under letters temporary. Charters will be granted to others as qualifications are met. Speaking of the objectives and

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United States leave school after completing the eighth grade. The need of character-building activities is most urgent between 16 and 21. It is here that De Molay touches youth, teaching that loyalty, patriotism, devotion to home, church and country under the leadership of the finest, cleanest and most capable men of the community, who are giving unselfishly of their time and energy.

"There never was a time when there were so many fine young people as today. Never before has there been so large a number of youths of high ideals, clean in living and thinking. We need not be troubled about the future of the Nation. If we train our young people aright they will furnish a leadership in the next generation that will be superior to any in the past."

The Grand Council authorized award of a medal of heroism to De Molays who have performed some conspicuous act of valor, the medal to be conferred with appropriate ceremony similar to the plan used in awarding the Carnegie medals.

DRYS WIN NEW YORK TEST

ALBANY, N. Y., March 17 (AP)—The drys in the State Legislature won the first battle on the prohibition question on the floor of either House during the present session when the Assembly by a vote of 51 to 74, refused to direct the judiciary committee to report a bill of Assemblyman Cuvillier, Democrat, calling for a referendum on the question of memorializing Congress for a light wines and beer amendment to the Volstead Act.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

New York City
Special Correspondence
HE WAS such a tiny newsboy but so proud of his work and joyous in doing it, for was he not taking home the pennies to mother and baby sister?

Very often when he stopped at a certain home he carried away an extra penny all his own or a bright red apple or golden orange at the close of a nice talk with his mistress about his ambitions in the business world. Then came the day when he did not see his friend.

Many days passed, and he grew bold enough to ask for her and was told he could not see her for a long time. His little head was puzzled; what could he do for her who had

done so much for him? Flowers in New York in the winter time were beyond his wildest dreams. But the butler at the big house in the park was nice to him, so he asked him for the flowers he threw away.

It was a long way to go for them, but every day the small newsboy came, assorted the best, trimmed the withered leaves carefully with his knife and proudly left his offering at the home of his friend who had loved him first. This was the beginning of a friendship that enabled a waif to rise above his surroundings—go to school and become a good citizen.

Sheffield, Eng.
Special Correspondence
CLEANING and blacking boots may seem a lowly occupation, but in the case of a working woman who employed her spare time at it that she might earn money to help the needy, it became a lofty calling.

No one knew the reason, as she said nothing, but later it developed that she was actuated by a comparison of the fullness of her own life with that of the inmates of a home for crippled children. By cleaning and blacking boots in her own home she was able to give 20 shillings to help the children.

RALEIGH GETS NEW HOTEL

RALEIGH, N. C., March 15 (Special Correspondence)—A contract has just been let for a new \$600,000 eight-story hotel for Raleigh. This will give the Carolina capital half a dozen modern hotels.

PROHIBITION ESSAY WINS \$100 FOR GIRL

Senior in Honolulu School Tells of American Happiness

HONOLULU, Feb. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Referring to the Eighteenth Amendment as "a law which has brought so much happiness to America," Miss Yoshiko Kimura, McKinley High School senior, delivered an oration here under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii which won first honors in the fourth annual contest conducted by the league.

A gold medal and \$100 were awarded to her, and on leaving the platform, after accepting the prizes, she announced the money would be spent to complete her education.

Edgar Schenck, Punahou Academy, won second prize, \$50 awarded by the Honolulu Rotary Club; Takeo Minatoya, of Lihue Kauai High School, third prize, \$25, awarded by the W. C. T. U.; Teddie Takase, of the Waimea Kauai Junior High School, the Salvation Army prize, a steel guitar, made in Oahu prison and awarded by the inmates of that institution.

Discussing "Women's Influence on the Eighteenth Amendment," Margaret Yee, Honomakau High School, Kohala, Hawaii, said that "the credit for the Eighteenth Amendment belonged to the women of America. Just as soon as women got power, prohibition was enacted," she said.



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Even in New Zealand 25,000 Miles Without a Single Adjustment

You who are interested in motoring safety and comfort will want to read these extracts from a letter of Mr. C. H. Brice, of Brice & Brice, Ltd., Wellington, N. Z.

"The writer would like to express his appreciation of the safety and comfort that the Lovejoy Shock Absorbers have rendered him. The set of Lovejoys which I have on a Dodge Sedan did service for me on a previous Dodge and I have now done in the vicinity of 25,000 miles with this set. no sign of wear and even the oil has not yet been replaced."

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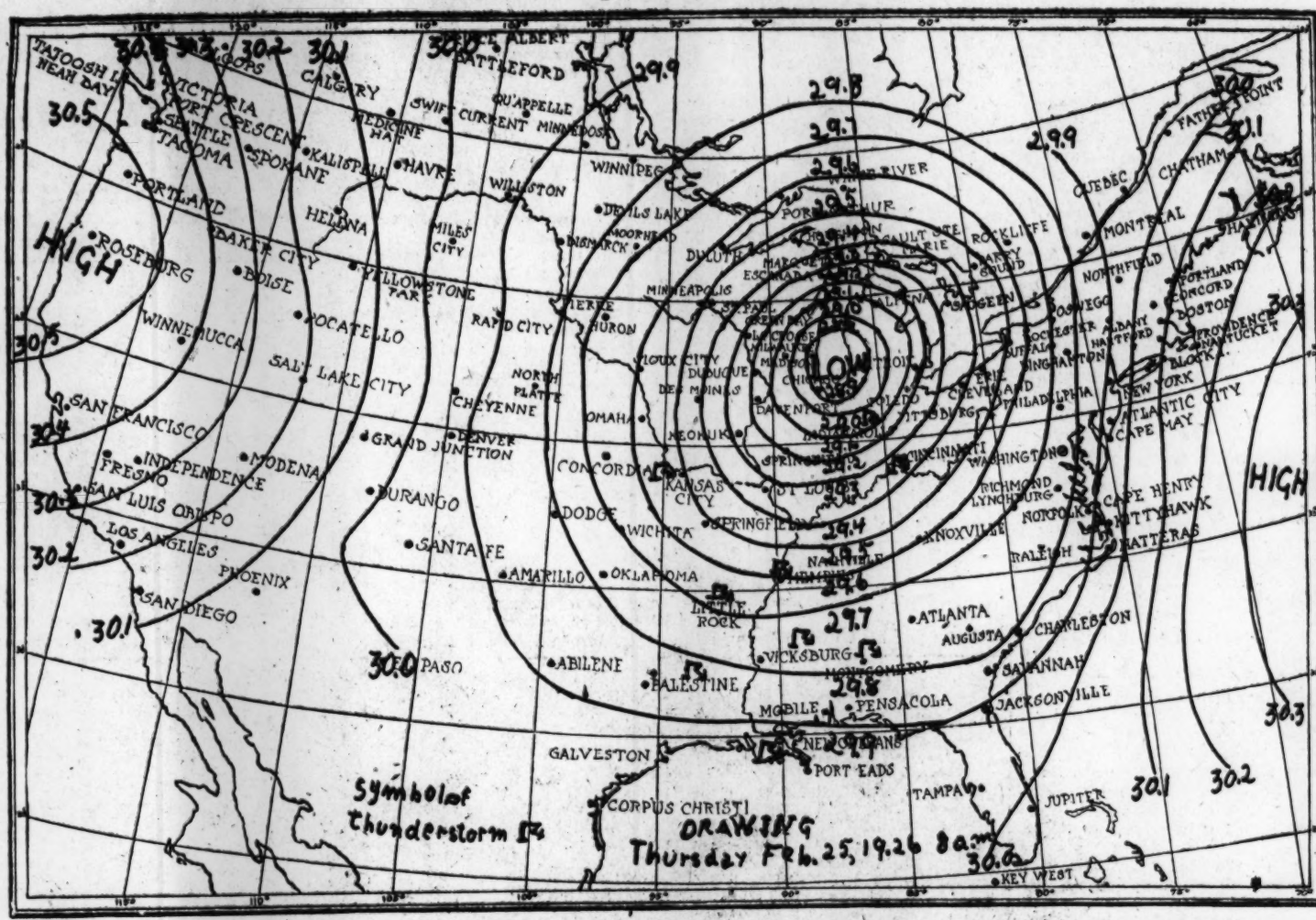
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RADIO

Radio Reception Forecast Map



Drawing Taken From a United States Weather Map of Thursday, Feb. 25, 1926, at 8 a. m., Showing the Steep Barometric Gradient as it Appeared Nearly at its Height Which Stimulated Reception. Following This Date, the Gradient Lessened and Caused a Weakening of Receptive Intensity.

WIND FRICTION ELECTRICITY IS RADIO AID

Interesting Point Shown in Radio Forecast Discussion

The following article by E. R. Ricketts is offered following the great interest shown in a similar article published Feb. 23. The keynote of this story shows that good reception is due to electrical energy caused by wind friction, which in turn is dependent upon the rapid flow of air from high to low pressure areas. An interesting pastime may be developed by making observations and forecasts which may be checked by Mr. Ricketts' articles.

In an article published in The Christian Science Monitor of Feb. 23, 1926, I described the thunder storm and its effect on radio reception. Before giving a review of the receptivity of the past two or three weeks, I would like to explain briefly about the barometric gradient and its influence on radio reception.

The writer has found that radio reception is controlled by the increasing or diminishing barometric gradient. To many the term "barometric gradient" may seem somewhat technical and confusing, therefore I will give an idea of the meaning of the term.

The barometer is an instrument used in measuring the weight of the air. Instead of measuring the weight of the atmosphere, by pounds, in meteorology it is measured in inches. The simplest form of barometer consists of a long glass tube with a bore or hole through the center of it to allow mercury to flow into it. The glass tube is about 33 to 34 inches in length. The air is drawn from the tube, which is then filled with mercury and set into a cup of mercury. The surface of the cup of mercury is exposed to the weight of the air. The pressure of the air on the surface of mercury in the cup forces the mercury up the tube. From the top of the mercury to the top of the tube is a vacuum to allow the mercury to move back and forth. At sea level, the weight of the air forces the mercury up the tube to a normal height of 30 inches.

On watching the column of mercury in the tube from day to day, it is noticed that it rises and falls perhaps several tenths of an inch. This is caused by the varying weight of the atmosphere. There are great bodies of air of circulatory motion and varying weights moving over the surface of the earth all the time. If a body of light air is moving along, the diminished weight on the surface of the cup of mercury permits the column in the glass to fall so that the reading on the barometer will be lower.

On the other hand, if a body of heavy air manifests its increasing weight on the cup of mercury, it presses down on the cup and pushes the mercury up the tube so that the reading will be higher. It is from this that the words "high" and "low" are derived. The dividing line between the high and low pressure is 30 inches which is the normal height of a column of mercury at sea level. The average change on the barometer from a few hundredths to several tenths of an inch. Occasionally the pressure of the air will make a difference of over an inch above or below 30 inches.

In the passage of these pressure extremes, there is a constant flow of air between the two. All pressure areas are shaped in the same general way as those shown on the accompanying weather map. In all low pressure areas there is a movement of air around and in toward the center, and in all high pressure areas there is a movement of air around and away from the center, with the hands of a clock. The air movement with relation of one to the other, is away from the center of a high and into the center of a low. The space between the center of a high and the center of a low pressure area where the wind flows, is called the "gradient." The wind blows from a high pressure area, down the grade into a low pressure area. The grade or gradient between the high and low pressure areas is continually changing; that is, either steepening or shallowing. It is at this point of my explanation of the

change-gradient that the influence of the weather enters into radio reception.

Gradient-Intensity Effect

The changing barometric gradient from day to day acts directly on the range and intensity of distant radio reception. Although it effects local reception also, the difference is not appreciably noticeable to those within a few miles of a transmitting station. If a low pressure area is moving across the country and is deepening or the pressure is steadily getting lower, and it is followed by a high pressure which is also deepening, the gradient becomes steeper. The result on radio reception is that greater distances and increased intensity is immediately noticed. Just as soon as the increasing gradient ceases and begins to swing the other way or diminish, then so will the distance and strength of reception also diminish. The more rapidly a barometric gradient change takes place the stronger the influence will be on radio reception. If a storm and cold wave are increasing in their eastward movement and the cold wave is crowding into the rear of the storm faster than the storm is moving, the gradient is so much steeper that ideal reception may always be expected. To sum up the cause of the increasing gradient improving receptivity and diminishing gradient weakening it, the fact is quite evident that the electrical energy created by wind friction is the dominating influence.

In looking over my records and weather maps from Feb. 24 to March 9, I find that after March 1 radio reception was a little more steady than it was from Feb. 24 to March 1. The period in February was more of a fluctuating nature.

Beginning with Feb. 24, distance reception on the whole was very satisfactory. It was due to increasing pressure, gradients across the country. Along the Atlantic coast states was a pronounced high which had shown considerable development from the previous day. There was also an increasing high pressure over the Pacific coast. Reception within these two areas was clear and steady. Along the eastern Rocky Mountain range was a trough of low pressure extending from the Canadian northwest to Texas. This was also increasing rapidly. Reception within this area as well as reception being heard outside was received with good volume due to the increasing low pressure and fading was noticeable which was due to the fact that the static areas were interfering. On the night of Feb. 24, the writer at Boston heard an announcer at Chicago read a telegram from the Pacific coast, following it with another one from eastern Pennsylvania. This proved that the generally increasing pressure gradient was very appreciably stimulating reception.

The night of Feb. 25 showed the increasing storm centered over Parry Sound, Ont., with a pressure reading of 28.78 inches, which was a very low reading. Although the increasing pressure gradient was strong at times, fading was also very noticeable, so that there would be long periods when even the carriers dropped out. In some instances stations came in very strong for short periods, but fading was pronounced and often long duration. The only reason that stations were picked up at all was on account of the increasing gradient from the severe storm. The cause of the fading being so troublesome was due to the importation of higher temperatures and a series of thunder storms.

Reception Falls Rapidly

Friday night, Feb. 26, radio reception changed decidedly for the worse. It again proved to the writer, what had several times occurred before, that distant reception in 24 hours had dwindled to a small area from the writer's point of observation. The storm which reported such a low reading on the night before had, on Feb. 25, diminished in intensity so that the center of the low had filled up by nearly four tenths of an inch. As the storm moved eastward from northern New England, a high pressure area of slightly diminishing intensity remained practically stationary over the Rocky Mountains. This condition naturally caused the gradient to diminish. Although the pressure gradient was still very steep which carried a good wind flow thus carrying much lower temperatures east of the Rockies, nevertheless the influx of colder weather was not enough to offset the diminishing gradient of the atmosphere.

The poor reception continued on Saturday night, Feb. 27, also, which was due to a further diminution of pressure gradient. Regardless of still

lower temperatures which invaded the whole Atlantic seaboard, the shallow gradient played the stronger part in preventing good reception. The last night of February, reception started once again to pick up. An area of low pressure progressed southeastward from the Canadian northwest and increased in intensity

with a pronounced high following closely behind. The writer will not describe the receptibility from March 1 to 9, other than to state that the signal strength continued quite steady as a whole, and that static and fading accompanied two storms of moderate energy on their progress across the country.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 18

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 18

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CHAS. C. MONTCLAIR, QM. (411 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Specialty program.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (345 Meters)

6 p. m.—Events of the Day. 6:05—Harry Marshall and his orchestra. 6:30—Mrs. Philip Easton, accompanist. 7:00—Marcia West Whitman, mezzo soprano. 7:15—M. A. C. Radio Forum. 8:00—Musical program presented by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. 8:30—Concert by Helen E. Wheeler, mezzo soprano, and Melvin D. Fox, baritone. 9:30—Organ recital by Adria Saleses. 10—Weather reports. 10:15—Edwin J. McEnelly and his orchestra.

WGTV, Schenectady, N. Y. (385 Meters)

6:30—Stock reports and news items. 6:35—Dinner program by Ten Eyck Trio. 7:00—WGTV Book Chat. L. L. Hopkins, author of "The Political Situation in Washington." 7:15—Salon Orchestra. 8:00—Musical program presented by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. 8:30—Concert by Helen E. Wheeler, mezzo soprano, and Melvin D. Fox, baritone. 9:30—Organ recital by Adria Saleses. 10—Weather reports. 10:15—Edwin J. McEnelly and his orchestra.

WJAZ, New York City (455 Meters)

7 p. m.—Vanderbilt Orchestra. 7:35—Judge J. 7:50—Judge Alton B. Parker. 8:00—United States Army Band. 8:30—First National Pictures. 9—Salon Orchestra. 10—Frederic Arling. 11—The Record Boys. 11:15—The Record Boys. 11:30—The Record Boys. 11:45—The Record Boys. 12—The Record Boys.

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Post, 10:05—Nelson Maples and his S. S. Levittan Orchestra.

WCAE, Philadelphia, Pa. (378 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Billy" Hays and his orchestra. 7:30—Symphony Orchestra. 8:30—The Kinky Kids. 9:30—The Musical Chicks. 10:30—Comedy Lesson, by Professor Poole. 11—Sequentennial Hour. 11:30—The Parolians. 11:50—Caldwell.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

7 p. m.—Orchestra, Samuel Korman, directing. 8—Smithsonian talk. 8:30—Radio-movie presentation. 9—Radio. 10—The Political Situation in Washington Tonight, by Frederic Willard. 11—The Record Boys. 11:30—Meyer Davis Band.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (216 Meters)

6 p. m.—Children's program. 6:30—Dinner program. 7:30—Organ recital. 8—Musical Program.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (500 Meters)

5:45 p. m.—Uncle Ed Post studio. 6:30—Dinner concert. 7:30—Stockman Farmer news and market period, with reports on all important live stock, grain, wool, cotton and produce markets by the Stockman studio. 8:30—Half hours with famous comedians, presented by Richard Kohnz, Pittsburgh composer, and the KDKA little symphony orchestra, under the direction of Victor Saudek. 9:30—Midnight revue.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (519 Meters)

8 to 11 p. m.—Program from WEA, New York.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (580 Meters)

7 p. m.—Hotel Statler concert orchestra, direction of Maurice Spitalny. 8—"Four" from WEA. 8:30—Studio program. 9—Specialty program with assisting artists.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (553 Meters)

8 p. m.—Program from WEA, New York.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's petite symphony orchestra; soloists. 7:30—"The Magnificence." 9 to 10—Jean Goldkette's orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (580 Meters)

6:05 p. m.—Pagoda Orchestra, Charles Verna, director. 7—Uncle Wip's Roll Call and Birthday List. Songs by Eleanor Taylor and Howard C. McCall. "The Sequentennial." A talk by the Hon. Harry A. Mackay. 8:15—"American Legion Night." Howard C. McCall.

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)

7 p. m.—Historical talk by Harry H. Hachler. 8—Seaside Trio. 8:15—Polles Berge Dance Orchestra. Harry Ludwig, director.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Typewriting Age of Literature

SOMEONE who has the requisite time and wit should write an essay entitled "The Inspired Typewriter." By "typewriter" I do not mean the user of the machine, but the machine itself. I have a theory that this remarkable product of Yankee ingenuity has left its impress upon literature, and that literary historians of the remote future may even date a period, beginning perhaps at about 1880, as the Typewriter Age, during which certain literary manifestations began to be evident, gaining ground as time went on, and reaching their apogee at some definite year about which we can at present only speculate.

Many of us can remember when the typewriter was still only a curiosity, a noisy and inefficient contraption which even progressive business men viewed with some derision. It so happens, indeed, that I worked as office boy for two summers in an office that knew not the typewriter. Here men still wrote with steel pens and were proud of their "copper-plate" handwriting. Ledger and day-book were in the care of clerks who wore alpaca coats, spoke with subdued voices, knew nothing of hurry. In the great shadowy room they stood at high desks or sat on high stools and wrote slowly with their wrists resting on white blotters. One of my many duties was to copy letters into great canvas-bound letter-books, the pages of which had to be moistened, and the last task that fell to my lot each day was to put the letter-books into a press, screw down the iron clamp upon them, and leave them to absorb the purple ink until next morning. Naturally such methods made for calm and leisure. The days drifted by with hardly a punctuation except an occasional quarrel among the truckmen in the street outside or the accidental dropping of a box of sheet-iron in the vaults beneath us. An agent or buyer sat down with one of the partners and made a social call, during which he had time to talk about politics, gossip of the trade, or family affairs, and as likely as not, the partner took him out to lunch and stayed an hour or two. The letters which I copied and the bills which I delivered were all written exquisitely with a pen. Indeed, the first test applied to me when I was engaged was an examination of my handwriting, and the severest criticism which I received was from the head clerk who found my handwriting unformed and undistinguished.

But only a year later, in another office, I was learning to pound out letters on a calligraph and my letters were copied expeditiously by means of impression paper. In the sheet-metal business I had lived in the pen and ink era, and existence had been Victorian; but now, the watch-case business, I had entered the typewriter epoch and existence became appreciably more speedy. My employer and my fellow clerks had no time to talk politics with visitors. Indeed, they hardly had time

to eat their lunches; and I found that the dreamy, idyllic existence of the past two summers, during which I had had ample time to explore a large part of the lower end of Manhattan Island, had gone. I felt the change keenly and did not like it. The twentieth century had not yet dawned, but its spirit was abroad in the land. Of course, its effect upon literature had not as yet become evident, but was already symbolized in the change that had come upon business.

No doubt, every new machine that man invents in some way affects not only his mode of living, but his way of thinking. Those of us who "began authorship" with a pen found it very hard to learn to compose on a typewriter. Between us and the page the simple pen to which the fingers had by long use become comfortably habituated seemed a cordial and sympathetic intermediary. The thoughts seemed to flow equably along with the ink and the very process of forming the letters was distinctively a literary process. One felt no lapse between the formation of words in the thought and the formation of words on the white page; and the slowness of the tracing gave one time to turn a sentence, ponder a word, round off a period. All the writing of our youth, whether in school or at home, was with the pen and the badge of authorship was an ink finger.

When, with the progress of time, we were forced to take up the typewriter, we used it at first only for making fair copies of what we had written with the pen. The idea of composing on a machine seemed well-nigh impossible. Between one's thought and the paper was interposed a contrivance weighing perhaps twenty pounds, upon which one had to punch some fifty keys with a resultant snapping and rumbling that put our best notions to flight and that destroyed all of the intimacy that had made the old pen so grateful. "The typewriter will do," we said, "for hack writing about which we care nothing, but for anything requiring style give me a pen." But insidiously the typewriter cast its spell over us. Gradually we increased our speed of fingering; gradually the feeling wore away that the machine was a wall or obstacle between us and the paper; and with the increase in ease came a change in our literary methods. Where once we entered upon a literary task assuming that it would take long time, we now began with the assumption that it ought not to take much. And then began a disintegration of our old leisurely style. We no longer thought so much about framing sentences, weighing words, rounding periods. The typewriter was best if it cast its spell over us, and its spell was the spell of speed.

Now a feeling of hurry carries all sorts of other feelings in its train. Hurry is not by its nature genial or humorous; and when it is accompanied by a rattle and a thump and the no less intermittent minor crash of a carriage returning to begin a new line, who can estimate what may be its influence upon the developing imagination? Is it entirely fantastic and whimsical, or the almost entire absence of genuine comedy from contemporary literature, the absence of style, the comparative absence of wholesome sweetness and light, may not be due to the fact that it was written by a machine? Between the communications, the ruminative leisure, the sense of perspective and proportion of the quiet thought, a piece of rattling mechanism has interposed itself and if the results have some of the mechanical quality of the machine, that is only what one might expect.

Lemuel Gulliver, when he visited the university on the island of Lilliput, found one of the professors busily engaged with his students over a language-machine which he had invented. It consisted of a couple of levers, rotating barrels, and cranks and on it one could compose books by the simple process of turning a handle. The books which were printed were unreadable, because the words, recorded haphazard, did not make sense; but the enthusiastic professor had no doubt that eventually all the knowledge in the world would be included in them. Learning to read them was a task for the future. Just what Swift meant by satire in this incident is not wholly clear, but that he had a humorous vision of literature completely mechanized seems evident. We have already taken a long step in the direction of his satire, dream, but writing men and women, with their great adaptability, will no doubt in time see this and will either subdue the machine to the finer spirit of their thinking or will learn to express themselves by means of the new tools as delicately as they once did with the old.

A Feather

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.
I have been part of wings,
I have lifted a bird that sings
To heaven's gray-blue fount,
The wind has been my mount.

I have brushed the sides of trees,
And, folded close as leaves,
Have spent the night between
Their blankets of cool green.

I have parted clouds and flown
Above the mist wind-blown,
Beating a pathway through
To the eternal blue.

Severed I have become
A tool, inert and numb—
A feather for your hat,
A duster for your flat.

A quill to pen a note—
I who was once remote
As the blue sky I brushed
Or a soft cloud, dawn-flushed.

Fanny de Groot Hastings.

The Song of the Lyre Bird

(Australia)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I sing to you of swaying gums,
With north winds whistling by,
And tall trunks gleaming, clean and gray,
Against a cloud-sweet sky.

I sing of wood-clad mountain tops,
Where rustling gum leaves glisten,
I sing a thousand wonders more,
If you will come and listen.

I sing you first a pilot note to guide you through,
And then you hear a gray thrush, perched against the blue—
A gray thrush, a gray thrush,
Sweet and clear and true.

I show you how the blackbird sends his whistle through the trees,
And how the butcher bird comes shrilling hoarsely on the breeze.
You hear how bright-winged parrots cry
And fling their echoes to the sky.

And then I give my own few notes to welcome you, and after,
The chuckle, chuckle, chuckle, of the kookaburra's laughter.

I sing to you of hidden creeks
With tiny falls gleaming,
And gently waving fern fronds,
And golden sunlight streaming.

I sing of mosses cool and deep,
And dewdrops crystal clear,
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And then you hear a gray thrush, perched against the blue—
A gray thrush, a gray thrush,
Sweet and clear and true.

I show you how the blackbird sends his whistle through the trees,
And how the butcher bird comes shrilling hoarsely on the breeze.
You hear how bright-winged parrots cry
And fling their echoes to the sky.

And then I give my own few notes to welcome you, and after,
The chuckle, chuckle, chuckle, of the kookaburra's laughter.

I sing to you of hidden creeks
With tiny falls gleaming,
And gently waving fern fronds,
And golden sunlight streaming.

I sing of mosses cool and deep,
And dewdrops crystal clear,
I sing a thousand wonders more,
If you will come and hear.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

"Byronic and Wayward"

The Life and Works of Edward Coote Pinkney, prepared by Thomas Mabbott and Frank Lester Pleadwell. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, Edward Coote Pinkney belongs to the brief space between 1809 and 1828. Poetically his career covered the last five years of that period and produced only enough verse to fill, even with fragments and notebook jottings, a scant 150 pages. Pinkney's "Rodolph, a Fragment," an epic in the Byronic manner, appeared in 1823. His collected works in 1825. That is all, except for a few fugitive verses.

In 1825 America was at the close of a dull period in poetry. Philip Freneau had retired into silence. Bryant was the only one of the new school of poets to have published anything. Poe's first youthful verses did not come out till 1827. In England Byron, Keats and Shelley had passed away. Wordsworth and Thomas Moore were both in middle life, at the height of their prestige. Of all these English poets Byron and Moore had the most influence on Pinkney. Of Americans who came after him he most influenced Poe.

Edward Coote Pinkney was born in London, son of a distinguished Maryland jurist and diplomatist who had been sent to England on the Jay Treaty adjustments. Most of Edward's early years were spent in London, but by 1815 he had been appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy. Here, more or less to the vexation of his superior officers, he remained until 1824, when a desire to marry and impatience with the small financial rewards of the navy made him ask for his dismissal.

In 1824 he married Georgianna McCausland and was admitted to the bar, but he made little headway in his profession on account of a prejudice among the worthy Baltimoreans against a "poet-lawyer." In December, 1827, he was made editor of the Marylander, a newspaper established to support the administration of John Quincy Adams. In April, 1828, he passed away.

By means of extracts from Pinkney's letters and the comments of his contemporaries his biographers have given us a picture of this high-strung, aristocratic youngster, quick to take offense, impatient upon satisfaction for his honor, impatient of anything that looked like restriction of his rights, but forthcoming with apology if he felt that he had erred. In an age when duelling was frowned upon by solid citizens and forbidden by law, Pinkney challenged several opponents, but, as far as is known, never succeeded in getting his adversary to meet him on the field of honor. Evidently he was

"born too late," rash, passionate and romantic. Tradition calls him handsome, with a vivid imagination and a tall figure; his miniature shows a face high-bred and spirited. An acquaintance called him "Byronic and wayward."

Pinkney earnestly desired to write an epic embodying his notions of romance and adorned by multivalent classical allusions. His real success was with lyrics reminiscent of Tom Moore. Anthologies of American poetry have never failed to find room for "A Health" and "Serenade," the latter beginning with the line "Look out upon the stars, my love," and many times set to music. In some songs he went even further back than Moore for his inspiration and modeled his verses after the manner of the Caroline poets, notably Carew. One of his contemporaries spoke of him as having left some poetry "inferior, in their kind, to none of the most inspired effusions" of his own time. It was to such poems of Pinkney's that N. P. Willis applied the term "entire and perfect chrysolites." By the forties Poe was lecturing on Pinkney, "the first of American lyricists."

The editors, Dr. Mabbott and Captain Pleadwell, have done a painstaking piece of work in bringing together all the available Pinkney data and collecting every jot and tittle of Pinkney's poetical work and all but the most ephemeral of his prose. The material, which is not copious, is supplied with the most meticulous footnotes. The student of the history of American poetry cannot hope to find anything more complete regarding Edward Pinkney's life and writings than this volume of 200 pages.

THE NOISES of the outside world seemed far away and hollow in the distance. Occasionally the muffled clang of a door sounded somewhere in the depths of the building and stifled itself in its own echoes. Inside the grimy windows of the Criminal Trial Court voices murmured decorously in the twilight, interspersed with an occasional crackle from the stiffly turning leaves of the court record.

All this seemed very dull indeed to the beautiful, red-headed Moira Devens, the heroine of Mr. Train's novel. She was not in the least embarrassed by the prominence of her position, elevated upon the dais in full view of all in the courtroom. As the only daughter of a wealthy politician she was accustomed to receiving attention wherever she went.

The present performance, however, did not live up to expectations. There was no excitement, no shouting. She might have regretted the whim which brought her there, had she not become interested finally in the case, never succeeded in getting his adversary to meet him on the field of honor. Evidently he was

approach him and his client when the proceedings were over, was one of annoyance. He was aware that she was bizarrely pretty and that several reporters were casually and nonchalantly drifting their way, but he wished that she had paraded all afternoon what he considered vulgar curiosity in the difficulties and sorrows of others she would have the decency to take herself off. He had to admit grudgingly that the

approach she gave his client was kind and practical, but he stiffened himself by laying it to ostentation, and when she asked him to drive up-town with her, he brusquely pleaded an engagement at his office. It was probably due to no flaw in his force of character that he found himself riding uptown nevertheless.

The scene in the courtroom may have been quiet, but it was a portentous quiet. There were those in the room whose lives became involved in a vivid drama of human emotions. Hugh Dillon found himself in an embarrassing and apparently inextricable position. In a

private capacity he was the recipient of the secret of the accused woman regarding her real relation to Moira. His honor as a gentleman was in severe conflict with his sense of public duty when later as an assistant to the district attorney he became concerned in the case.

Mr. Train never loses sight of the dignity and honor due all endeavors to render justice, but he is also very keenly and humorously alive to the foibles and idiosyncrasies of human nature in any situation. His gravity is genuine in delineating the grief of the woman whose life is threatened by an apparent, but transient, chain of circumstantial evidence, but for the rest, it is a gauzy mask to the chuckling belief that there are tricks in all trades.

The English gardens are built on broad lines. "To produce that delicious effect the garden must be extensive so as to admit a slow succession." One effect seems to grow into another. There must be a logical sequence in the curve and swell of the ground in the massing together of different kinds of vegetation, in the direction of shade and sunlight. And amid this background the decorator trusts to his intuitive understanding in the matter of placing of parterres and pergolas, canals, colored flowers and fountains, and so on, that eventually determine the character of the garden.

The author has taken pains to describe several of the great English gardens. The many photographs help considerably to elucidate the text. The book ought to be a help to professional gardeners and an inspiration to the amateur.

The author quotes a Scottish judge of old, Lord Kames, who said of gardens, "the only way in which gardens could entertain the mind was by raising certain agreeable emotions and feelings such as grandeur and melancholy, sweetness and

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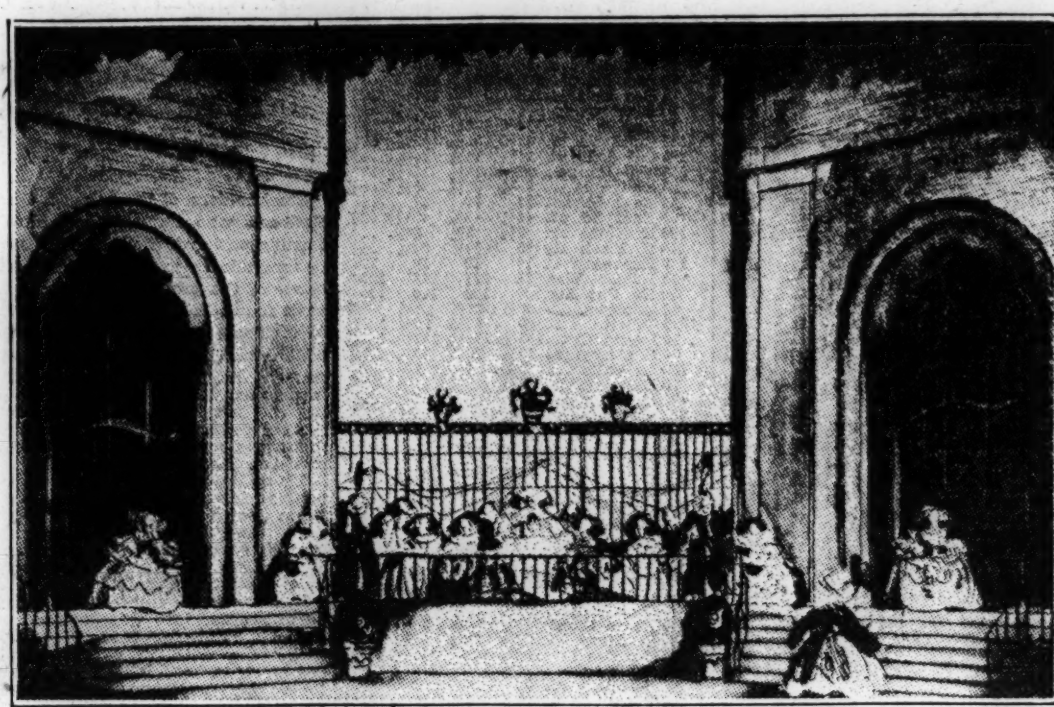
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"The Birthday of the Infanta," Scene I, the Courtyard of the Palace.

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humanity. The author speaks of the gradual disappearance of the traditional respect for the white man in the East, and states that a goodly share of the political equilibrium of the world, which up to the time of the World War lay in Europe, has been transferred to the countries of the East. As one of the main influences producing this awakening, Dr. Hagemann points to the elimination of Russia from the European ring of nations. This caused her, he says, to turn to Asia "as an Asiatic," and to use her influence in the present counter-current to European achievements in Asia. The book consists mainly of descriptions of the author's journey through Arabia, India and China. It offers brilliant kaleidoscopic views of Oriental scenery, life, customs, and conditions, setting forth, as it proceeds, the problems of the awakening East without offering a means of final solution.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it is of the interest of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Gang Age, by Paul Hanly Furber. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

The Blue Window, by Temple Bailey. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. \$2.

Sport of the Gods, by Grove Wilson. New York: Frank-Maurice, Inc. \$2.

Gogok, by Janiko Lavrin. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

Pushkin, by Prince D. S. Minsky. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

The Immigration Problem, by Jeremiah W. Jenks and others. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$4.

Combination in the American Bread-making Industry, by Carl L. Alsberg. Stanford University, Calif.: Stanford University Press. \$2.

The Women of the Salons, by S. G. Tallentyre. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.75.

Fire Brain, by Max Brand. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

The Bureau of the Mind, by Jesse P. Watson. Baltimore, Md.: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, by John Gilbert Heinberg. Baltimore, Md.: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.

That Fool of a Woman, by Millicent Sutherland. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

Not Poppa, by Virginia Moore. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$1.75.

Are the Jews a Race? by Karl Kautsky. New York: International Publishers. \$2.50.

Broken Earth, by Maurice Hindus. New York: International Publishers. \$2.

Jacob's Well, by Pierre Benoit. New York: International Publishers. \$2.

Education in Soviet Russia, by Scott Seidman. New York: International Publishers. \$1.50.

Selected Essays, by Karl Marx. New York: International Publishers. \$1.75.

History and Geography, by George Hart. Philadelphia: Dorrance & Co. \$2.

Between Fate and Akus, by Mand Kinnole Kinnay. Philadelphia: Dorrance & Co. \$2.

The Golden Square, by Will W. Whalen. Philadelphia: Dorrance & Co. \$1.75.

Masters of Modern Art, Louis Barye, by Charles Saunier. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.75.

Note House Mystery, by Archibald Marshall and Horace A. Vachell. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.

The Sea of the House, by George Hart. Philadelphia: Dorrance & Co. \$2.

A Northern Countryside, by Rosalind Richards. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

The Dean and Jeconia, by Victor L. Whitechurch. New York: Duffield & Co. \$2.

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According to Titus Livy, who used to say it with epigrams in dear old Padua, experience is the teacher of fools. Titus made this remark 1900 years ago, but the school of experience is still doing business at the same old stand. —From "William Tell," by H. C. WITWER.



H. C. WITWER

No Time for Yale Took College Home Says H. C. Witwer

H. C. Witwer, the popular short story writer, has confessed that he acquired a college education without going to any college. In response to a query concerning the classical literary flavor of the opening paragraphs and titles of his stories in Collier's and in Cosmopolitan Magazine, Witwer produced a letter he had just written to a friend in New York.

"I most assuredly have a Five-Foot Shelf," he wrote, "and if you don't think I use it constantly for inspiration, reference and mental calisthenics, you should see the well-thumbed pages.

"I have never had time to be an inmate of dear old Yale," he added, "but a constant inmate of my home has been

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Is there something about this twentieth century thought of ours that crushes the ambition for a more brotherly life, for that form of associated and co-operative living to which each shall contribute according to his abilities and from which each shall take according to his needs? We hear nothing

The Last Brook Farmer

nowadays of the founding of colonies of brotherhood. Ruskin, Tenn., was the last of these that we recall, established in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. What, we wonder, has become of it? All of the other communities based either on religious or economic ideas of a common fund supplied by communal labor have disappeared.

The thought is suggested by the day's news of the passing on in California of the last survivor of the Brook Farm Colony. When that little group of New England visionaries started to solve all the economic problems of life on their 190-acre farm out at West Roxbury, near Boston, California was scarcely known. It was eight years before the discovery of gold sent the flood of Argonauts around the Horn or across the Isthmus. Begun in 1841, the Brook Farm experiment was over in season for some of its participants to have joined the Gold Rush had they chosen. But it is not recorded that any did. And yet in one way or another they enriched the thought and the life of their country as no maker of a lucky strike ever did.

What a group of idealists it was! Impractical dreamers with eyes fixed on the vision of a day that never dawned! And yet when their insubstantial dream had faded, they, in one way or another, "made good"—and what accomplishment counts for more in this utilitarian country of ours?

Consider the roster of these pioneers in a communistic experiment before Lenin or Trotsky was born: Nathaniel Hawthorne, who put in \$1000 of painfully saved capital and took nothing out except the "atmosphere" for the "Blithedale Romance." Charles A. Dana, whose contribution was \$1500, but who at least secured a wife as the result of his sojourn in the elysium. In later days this most cynical of American editors, a man who had attained wealth by the publication of a newspaper which denounced all that Brook Farm stood for, was able to write thirty years after the experiment had failed: "The ends for which we then labored are sure at last to be realized." A hopeful conclusion which the whole trend of modern thought—despite Russia—is to deny. Hawthorne's comment was more apt when, observing that Roxbury had taken over the land for a poor farm, he observed: "Here where once we toiled with hopeful hearts, the town paupers, aged, nerveless and disconsolate, creep sluggishly afield."

Ralph Waldo Emerson was of the hopeful band, a visitor rather than a resident. So, too, George Ripley, first of American literary critics. George William Curtis, editor and chief of the "mugwumps" of 1884; William H. Channing, whose uncle's statue stands on Boston Common; Thoreau, Bronson Alcott, Albert Brisbane, prophet of the communism of Fourier in the United States, whose son Arthur today writes editorials and erects Manhattan skyscrapers with equal facility, if not felicity, were of the group. Others there were whose names ring not so familiarly in the ears of the public, but the interesting fact is that all of them, dreamers and impractical theorists as they were called, attained comfort, if not eminence, in the world which received them after the phalanstery at Brook Farm burned and left them homeless.

One of the biographers of Dana points out that somewhere in the band must have been one with the makings of a Captain of High Finance, for it seems that after buying the farm for \$10,500 they immediately mortgaged it for \$11,000—a procedure which makes it inexplicable that none of the Brook Farmers ever figured in the speculative railroad building that followed so sharply upon their failure. Against this triumph, however, stands the shiftlessness which let the insurance on their chief building lapse the very day before it burned to the ground—a disaster from which the community never recovered.

Let others draw from the failure of Brook Farm and the almost universal success of its originators when they cast communal effort to the winds and went, each to work for himself in his own way. We are glad they succeeded and sorry it failed. For there was surely something fine in the spirit of that time which led men of this type to put their all into a common effort which is lacking today. Of them Emerson wrote in kindly irony:

The founders of Brook Farm should have this praise, that they made what all people try to make, an agreeable place to live in. All comers, even the most fastidious, found it the pleasantest of residences. It is certain that freedom from household routine, variety of character and talent, variety of work, variety of means of thought and instruction, art, music, poetry, reading, masquerade, did not permit sluggishness or despondency; broke up routine. There is agreement in the testimony that it was, to most of the associates, education; to many, the most important period of their life, the birth of valued friendships, their first acquaintance with the riches of conversation, their training in behavior. The art of letter-writing, it is said, was immensely cultivated. Letters were always flying, not only from house to house, but from room to room. It was a perpetual picnic, a French Revolution in small, an Age of Reason in a patty-pan.

A pleasant picture. Perhaps the theory of a life free from sordid cares may yet be transmuted into fact.

It is a mighty drive for local option which has just been started in Berlin, as a result of which it is expected that 8,000,000 signatures will be put to a petition which will be presented to the Reichstag. Indeed, it is said to be the largest one ever planned in Europe, having been launched by the national committee for local option, the executives of which include many members of the Reichstag, and the movement is reported to have the backing of young people's organizations, labor circles, women's clubs, sporting organizations, the Red Cross and churches. There are similar comparisons made to those which can be found in every place where liquor is used—in this instance, for example, that "3,000,000-

000 marks are being spent annually on drink, more than the maximum annuities stipulated in the Dawes plan of reparations." And the appeal published in many newspapers giving the objects of the petition declares that hundreds of thousands of Germans are willing to help the movement. Despite all that the wets are saying everywhere, one ounce of fact weighs more heavily than a fictitious pound of falsehoods.

The controversy raging around the entry of Germany into the League of Nations, with a permanent seat on the Council, is not something which should arouse great wonderment, because that eventually represents an occurrence fraught with immense possibilities. Moreover, the recognition of Germany as a great power totally changes the western European situation. There is one aspect of the matter, however, which has as yet received inadequate attention. Should Germany be admitted, what will be the effect upon Russian policy? Will Russia continue to stand aloof from the League and to wage a covert warfare on western Europe, or will Russia be compelled to turn its face westward?

After the Peace Conference of 1919 there were many observers who foresaw that Germany, thrust out of the community of western nations, would inevitably be drawn into association with Russia which, after the Bolshevik Revolution, was also regarded as an outlaw.

Here were two large countries which it would seem had no place in the European scheme. They both harbored hostile feelings toward the nations which considered themselves to be the victors of the war. They undoubtedly contemplated a joining of forces, and for a time it seemed that Europe would be divided as before into two camps. Russia and Germany had much in common. They did not agree on doctrine and their systems of government were different. Germany was by no means likely to succumb to the Bolshevik movement. But when all allowances had been made for their essential differences, they had similar diplomatic interests. They were neighbors and perhaps it was through Russia that Germany would recover its prestige on the Continent. This was the bogey which was dangled before the world. Alarming pictures were drawn of Germany recruiting its military strength in Russian factories and preparing its revenge with Russian aid.

Now the situation is entirely changed. The dark possibilities of a Germano-Russian coalition are dispelled. Not only will the entrance of Germany into the League be a milestone in the post-war political history of western Europe, but it will also indicate the final defeat of Bolshevik diplomacy. When the Treaty of Versailles was framed, Berlin and Moscow were in open rebellion. They had different reasons for disliking it and they were opposed to the League on different grounds. Yet together they had grievances and they had a purpose which was incompatible with the existence of the League. There was a clear-cut division between them and the rest of Europe.

Therefore, the withdrawal of Germany from its attitude of opposition means that Soviet Russia must either be isolated or must abandon its former methods and come into the comity of nations. The choice for Russia is plain. It has been denied that France and England in endeavoring to establish a new friendship with Germany were deliberately pursuing an antagonistic policy against Russia, and the declarations made by the most responsible statesmen in this sense may properly be accepted. Yet the effect is unquestionably to put an end to the Russo-Germanic alliance. The Treaty of Rapallo, in so far as it was directed against the former allies of the war, has no longer any raison d'être. Russia, indeed, could not offer any real inducements which would keep Germany on its side.

In spite of Rapallo, the French occupied the Ruhr. In spite of Rapallo, the Dawes plan was accepted by France and by Germany. In spite of Rapallo, which might have proved a menace to Poland, there are signs that Poland and Germany will eventually adjust their differences peacefully. In spite of Rapallo, Germany signed a security pact with Belgium, France, England and Italy, and consented to submit any quarrels which might hereafter arise with the eastern European states to arbitration.

Commercially, Germany has obtained little profit from its agreement with Russia. Germany led the way in concluding an accord with the Soviet Republic, but other countries, notably England, have regained a much larger proportion of their pre-war trade with Russia. It is time, therefore, that the old conceptions of European diplomacy, which would have ranged Germany and Russia on one side and the war Allies on the other side, were overhauled. Russia must put on its thinking-cap. Russia must decide where its place is to be. At present few people have any confidence in the good will of Russia although many people believe that they see a desirable evolution of Bolshevism which at no distant date will enable accords to be concluded.

Perhaps this evolution will be hastened should Germany fall into the general European plan. There are numerous indications that Moscow is fully aware of the implications of the present situation and is endeavoring to repair its undoubted diplomatic defeat. Moscow will have to put itself on better terms with Poland, meet British views, and readjust its relations with Germany. It will have to seek a genuine debt settlement with France, for there is nothing rankles more in the thoughts of Frenchmen than the Soviet Government's repudiation of obligations, and there is nothing that would more readily conduce to better relations than their candid acknowledgment and a sincere endeavor to meet them. That there is a desire for a settlement was evidenced in the recent conference in Paris, but there is much work to be done. At any rate, there no longer exists a combined Teutonic and Slavic menace against Europe, and it may well be that this is the most important feature of Germany's entrance into the League and will be productive of the most far-reaching consequences.

There are signboards, of course, usually so plain that their directions cannot be misconstrued, and nearly always some friendly person along the highway who is willing to point to the best and smoothest road or path. But it seems sometimes that as we journey along, even if we feel some doubts as to the way which should be followed, we do not always avail ourselves of the counsel and wisdom of those who are able to help us. We are all more or less inclined to rely upon our own choice of routes, only to discover our mistake when the road abruptly ends in a cul-de-sac or at the edge of some impassable obstacle.

Just as in our practical experience we find that care has been taken to make smooth and reasonably straight the main highways of travel and that along them are markers and signboards which indicate their course, their possible dangers, and their destinations, so in our progress onward and in the direction of a fuller appreciation of our relationships one to another the straighter and more direct course is not difficult to discover. Experience, clear revelation, and that intuitive appreciation of the right, have made the way sufficiently plain to all who sincerely endeavor to follow it. But beyond these there are always those kindly mentors who are ever ready to add their reasoned and sound counsel whenever their advice or assistance is asked. Yet how deliberately, and sometimes stubbornly, do we disregard the unselfish and timely word of caution.

He who fares forth in these days, a wheel or afoot, adventuring into paths and roads which he has never before traveled, counts as a part of his equipment the friendliness of those he meets or passes along the way. Advice is never offered, of course, but is always cheerfully and readily given when asked. And how simple a thing it is for one who knows the way, who has traveled it numbers of times, who knows its beauties, its possible points of danger, and most of all its destination, to impart this knowledge to the inquiring traveler!

Even the most indifferent or carefree wayfarer would not for a moment think of disregarding this gratuitous advice, or even of questioning its correctness or soundness. And yet, where there is much more at stake than the shortest or best road between two given points, where one's own welfare and that of those near and dear may depend upon a decision deliberately reached, the tendency too often is to seek out and follow some shorter way whose inviting prospect seems to promise a speedy though possibly unsafe journey. The impatient traveler may even ask the way and hear the advice and direction plainly given, yet fail to follow it. He may be told of those who have tried and failed to reach their objective point by the course which he stubbornly chooses. But these experiences do not convince him of the futility of his own adventure. Beyond, in imagination, seem to lie the heights of human exaltation. As surely, it may be, beyond these are the depths from which it is difficult to rise.

But there is hopeful promise that even along this wrong path, though once entered upon, there are found, in human experiences, those turning places by which one may, if he chooses, reach the broad highway. Many have passed even along this road, and they have thoughtfully left behind them in their journey, often slow and tedious, the markings which those who come after them may follow. It is never too late to turn aside or back when the way being followed is discovered to be the wrong one. There is a false impression that it requires courage of some superior kind to admit a mistake or a failure. It does not. Those who have gained by such experience are ready to testify that it is the easiest thing in the world to about-face when, after the trying experiences of the wrong way, the right road opens invitingly.

Random Ramblings

"Slave bangles of ivory, tortoise shell and amber" are being worn by Russian women, according to a recent press report. Curious that they should thus be adorning themselves with such reminders of servility when the whole trend of the world is toward emancipation from everything that bears the stamp of forced labor or oppression.

The staccato rat-tat of the riveting machine used in the process of constructing steel frames is being displaced by a practically noiseless and more efficient electrical contrivance. Without question, those who have lived much within the range of the old device are realizing as never before the significance of the aphorism that silence is golden.

When is a bridge not a bridge? When it's a crossing. This is not a joke, but is how the New York Port Authority got around the question of naming one of its new bridges after the chairman of the Port Authority, whose name happened to be Eugene H. Outerbridge. They compromised by naming it "The Outerbridge Crossing."

The Davis Cup tennis matches, which include entries from all over the world, are drawing near. These matches point out another instance where nations are being brought together in closer friendship. What limitless possibilities for doing good are committed to sky keeping, oh sport!

While husbands are frequently amenable to the commands of their wives, they do not have to take orders from them when driving an automobile, the Georgia court of appeals has ruled. Oh, judge!

With the passing of Old Dobbin, and the "hitchin' post," and the increasing popularity of various types of aircraft, the old adage, "Hitch your wagon to a star," may not be so far amiss after all.

When buying a car on the deferred payment plan, remember that, when summer comes, the spring payments may be far behind.

Whatever else may be said concerning it, none will deny that it was a hard coal strike which has just been ended in America.

Public financing slogan: "Pay as you go!" Automobile advertising slogan: "Pay as you ride!" There's a difference!

Be it ever so funny, there is no joke like your own.

The West Wind Off the Coast of Devonshire

The wind had been rising from the west all day. Dead calm and a bright, cloudless morning it had been when we left Falmouth, but a light air had come up astern off St. Anthony-in-Roseland and driven us lazily forward. Out by the Eldystone at noon there had been a smart breeze, enough to have made landing on the rock a hazardous business; and now, at the beginning of the iron stretch of coast from Bolt Tail to Bolt Head, two hours before sunset, it was blowing strongly.

It had been a bright, clear day, but now clouds had appeared from nowhere in their mysterious fashion and lay in dark bars across the white sun sinking astern. There was a chill in the air; and the morning's blue Devonshire sea had turned to leaden green, with, here and there, a touch of white foam.

Seen from the high, deserted cliff-top it would have been a wonderful pattern of luminous green to the eastward, swept by the darker patches of the squalls, and a pathway of silver light to the westward; but from the tiny, heaving well of our small yacht it was a succession of gray-green rollers that heaved up on the starboard quarter, lifted us high as they passed, and left the bows in a welter of foam.

They had become steeper since the Channel tide turned against the wind an hour ago. They were setting slightly toward the shore, boiling and thundering round the base of the dark cliffs; and so we had to keep them a little on the quarter, putting the helm up as they struck us and down as they left us, and keeping an eye open for the occasional larger one that had to be kept dead astern.

The man at the tiller had a difficult task to steer a middle course, between broaching to on the one hand and carrying away the mast with an accidental gybe on the other. As each roller passed, the little craft executed a combined roll and pitch that necessitated a firm grip of the coaming and made the solid cliffs describe dizzy arcs. At each roll the dishes in the galley clanked and a tin that had slipped from a rack in the cabin crashed across the floor.

Now and again the end of the boom would catch the crest of a sea and send a shudder through the ship. Everything was wet; the decks, and sometimes the cabin-top, too, were rivers of water; and, once or twice, a cross-sea came quietly up on the lee quarter and half-filled the well.

We had shortened sail some time ago, and another hour should see us round the shelter of Bolt Head and into Salcombe harbor just beyond it. The cliffs were passing slowly, because a strong spring tide was running westward; the broken water sliding swiftly astern showed that our progress through the water was fast enough.

The dinghy towing astern was a forlorn and lonely looking object, one moment perched precariously on top of a sea, with bow high out of the water and the curling crest lapping over the stern, and the next out of sight in the trough beyond.

It was just possible, standing up beside the swaying mizenmast, to catch a glimpse of how much water she had swirling about inside; there was a good deal, but we hoped to reach harbor without the necessity of baling, and contented ourselves with frequent glances astern. There came a time, however, when she was gone; and the broken end of the stout towing line showed that she must have somehow become totally waterlogged.

There was nothing for it but to round up and look for her; and waiting until a succession of smaller seas was coming up, the helm was put down. The yacht swung round with the swoop that had so long been denied her; in a moment we were rushing down a great valley of water with the crests high above us; another quarter-circle, with the stiff and sodden mainsheet hauled in and made fast, and everything was changed.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Washington's Birthday was celebrated here by a reception for the American colony by the Ambassador and Mrs. Shurman at the Embassy and a ball given at the Esplanade Hotel by the American colony itself. The latter was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Shurman, Mr. Coffin, the American Consul-General; Mr. and Mrs. Parker Gilbert, the Prince Consort of the Netherlands and Dr. Kiep of the German Government and Mrs. Kiep. The tables were decorated with American flags, and American artists sang and played.

President Paul von Hindenburg has accepted the offer of the Austrian Government to take over, together with the Austrian President, the patronage of the exhibition of German art of the nineteenth century, to be held in Vienna during March, a step which represents a renewed sign of the intimate relations between the two German-speaking nations in central Europe. Although the "Anschluss"—the official uniting of the two countries—depends upon the willingness of Austria and the consent of the League of Nations, this will hardly prevent the Reich from maintaining in the meantime closest relations with its sister nation in the southeast.

The chapter of history which we have experienced has taught us more than the entire history of the world which we have learned. The Berliner Tageblatt, the organ of the Democrats and one of the most widely read Berlin newspapers, wrote, referring to the World War, on the Memorial Day instituted here at the end of the last month for the men who fell in the war, "The lesson taught us by that chapter of history which we have ourselves experienced was terribly and cruelly clear," it continued. "In school, in history lessons in which we were told more of dual feuds and conflicts of dynasties than of the origin and development of the people, we had learned that war meant triumph of victory, increase of power, national welfare and welfare for each individual. Now we are forced to realize, and with us all Europe, that the existence of this highly developed and densely populated continent must be endangered, most violently disturbed and shaken by every conflict of arms. We were forced to realize that, alone, peaceful, neighborly living and moderate co-operation can foster the well-being of all." "We have realized," this paper adds, "that this continent can only attain greater unity if no nation trespasses upon and disturbs the existence of the other nations."

The budget committee of the municipal administration of this city has given its consent for the expenditure of 334,000 marks for the erection of a planetarium in Berlin. A planetarium, as recently explained in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, is a darkened room with a concave ceiling across which the fixed stars, planets, and sun and moon glide. The speed of the movement of the stars, which are projected onto the cupola by a score of little projectors mounted in one apparatus, can be varied so that an entire year may pass by in less than a minute. The apparatus bringing forth the movements of the stars, the sun and moon, which are astronomically correct, is one of the most ingenious ever constructed.

In an institute which is shortly to be erected here, teachers are to be trained in showing and explaining cultural and instructive films in the schoolroom. The idea of establishing a school of this kind originated from a society of teachers who urged the use of films in schools as an educational factor. The building which is now to be erected for this purpose will contain several rooms for the showing of films, workshops and film laboratories.

A "skyscraper potato" is one of the most interesting exhibits at the agricultural show here this week. It was invented by Emil Schultz, who owns a small garden on the outskirts of Berlin of one square meter surface—undoubtedly the smallest holding extant—and who has applied for a patent for his invention. The "skyscraper potato" is produced as follows: In spring Herr Schultz

The cool breeze on our necks had become a cold blast in our faces that laid the craft over till the lee gunwale was level with the water, and the slow, deliberate rollers that had lifted us and passed ahead were now white-fringed cliffs of water into which the bows plunged, stopping our way, and then dropped into the steep valley beyond.

We tacked backward and forward over our course, scanning the waters for the truant; but it was some time before she was sighted, waterlogged and looking like a piece of driftwood on the crest of a sea. Two attempts were necessary before we could bring up close enough to her for the boathook to reach; then with the backed jib holding us stationary, we lay hove-to, rising and falling slowly to the sea, which seemed to have become gentle again.

The deck was level, no water came aboard, and the air was curiously warm. With the ship looking after herself, we hauled the dinghy aboard and emptied her; a new double towing line was bent on, and we were round upon our course again.

Another hour's swirling progress, with the bubbles racing past, brought us to Bolt Head. Our course had led us gradually closer inshore, and its dark, sheer mass towered high above us. It jutted out athwart the run of the seas; and the rollers surged about the tumbled rocks at its foot, breaking into clouds of spray that leaped high up the cliff face, and boomed out loudly across the water as they crashed into the caves and hollows.

Fine and awe-inspiring as was this play of waters that ringed the iron coast with white lacework as far as the eye could see, we had had enough of it for today; and it was pleasant, after we had passed the half-submerged rocks and their patch of boiling water off the headland, to round up into the seas for the last time and make for the harbor entrance.

Very suddenly, so it seemed, as we passed under the lee of the high cliff, the turmoil of the waves ceased; and we glided, serene and upright, into a world that hardly knew of the mastering wind outside. To us who had for so long felt its force, the warmth and stillness were almost tangible.

Here it was still a calm summer evening; the sunlight yet lingered on the heather and bracken of the cliffsides and turned to pale gold the high cornfields; the lazy cries of gulls mingled with the voices of children that came clearly across the water from the beach where they played. Up in the field where the white seamar stands, a few old horses waited round the gate for the summons to the evening meal.

A fisher boat or two kept us company up the narrow channel to the broad, hill-enclosed basin where the coasters and large yachts lie and the streets of the little town straggle steeply down to jetty and quay.

The ferryman, as we passed him making his accurate, unhurried crossing, was discussing with his passengers the day's gossip; the mate of the barque whose lines proclaimed her fifty years' service up and down the coast hummed, as he lay aloft furling the topsail, a Devonshire song that was older still. And so on, as the light faded and the lamps began to twinkle from the houses on the water front and among the trees on the hillside, and the blue dusk crept down the valleys, past the tiny paddle steamer that runs, when the tide permits, up the river to link up with the world.

A splash and a long-drawn rattle as the anchor chain runs out; then silence; and we, too, are once more guests of this peaceful Devon harbor, where the west wind is but a friend that has brought us swiftly on our journey, and now is talking softly, though we cannot hear him, to the trees on the top of the far ridge. B. T. J.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his associates responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Budgeting Information for Moderate Incomes

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I noticed in a recent news item the effort of the Federal Government to get on a budget basis is inspiring countless housewives throughout the country to emulate this idea.

The government bureau of the budget has been receiving thousands of requests for hints on saving money through budgeting. It has been impossible to fulfill these requests, however, because the Government has prepared no schedules which apply to the small income.

As executive chairman of the National Thrift Committee, I would like to suggest that this does not mean that such information is not obtainable. Excellent budgeting schedules for even the most moderate incomes have been prepared and circulated for many years by the National Thrift Committee. This may be obtained by addressing our headquarters at 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. A nominal charge to cover postage and shipping is made, but no further expense is involved.

I hope this information may prove valuable to those who seek budgeting information and have been unable to obtain it from government sources.

New York, N. Y. ADOLPH LEWISOHN.

"Fundamentals in China's Case"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: There is a delightfully quaint and musty fragrance about Mr. Sydney Greenbie's letter published in the Monitor of Dec. 30, 1925, under the caption, "Fundamentals in China's Case."

Overlooking the cheerful insouciance with which he exhumes the sentiments of those worthies of from 1797 to 1870 to expound conditions in China in 1925, one cannot fail to note the unmistakable stamp of provincial conservatism in the age-old remark, "If you don't like it, come home."

My only reason for intruding again upon your space, from such a distance, necessarily drawing out the discussion, is to suggest to Mr. Greenbie that times have indeed changed, the world over, and Americans are becoming citizens of the world, with their interests beyond Hickory Hollow and Lonesome Junction.

Mr. Greenbie's "almost everybody" who favors the abolition of extraterritoriality, you will find, includes almost entirely a certain type of stay-at-homes who, like the ostrich, hide their heads from what is going on about them and rejoice in their safety. J. F. M.

Shanghai, China.